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# THE TIMES

TUESDAY APRIL 3 1984

20p

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

Ballet shoes  
The Lynn Seymour story.  
Part II Terence Rattigan  
and the movie moguls

Browned off  
Penny Perrick explains in  
Wednesday page how not  
to make a meal of  
cooking

Cinder tracks  
Simon Barnes peers  
through the flying cinders  
to discover the magic of  
speedway racing



War and peace  
Peter Kellner on the  
shriveled laurels of  
Thatcher's war

Goal post  
Should England play  
rugby in South Africa?  
The Miles Kington  
posibag

## Argentina's pledge on Falklands

President Alfonsin of Argentina  
has repeated his desire for  
normal relations with Britain  
and called for talks on the  
future of the Falklands, promising  
ample guarantees to the  
islanders. Floating port, page 8

## Moscow riddle

Mr Chernenko, the Soviet  
leader, visited the Kremlin  
on Sunday but it is not  
known whether he had a check-  
up or was visiting

Chernenko in charge, page 5

## Mondale ahead

Today's New York Democratic  
primary is a crucial test both for  
Mr Mondale and Senator Hart.  
An opinion poll put Mr  
Mondale 11 per cent ahead

Page 8

## Reuters record

Reuters, the news agency which  
is planning to go public next  
month, made record profits of  
£55.25m for 1983

Page 21



## Eviction delay

An attempt to evict women  
from the original peace camp at  
Greenham Common airbase in  
Berkshire has been postponed

Page 2

## Singer murder

The father of Marvin Gaye, the  
soul singer, is expected to be  
charged with the murder of his  
son in their Los Angeles home

Page 9

## Obituary, page 10

## Manager to go

Keith Burkinshaw, manager of  
Tottenham Hotspur, will leave  
the club at the end of the  
season. Burkinshaw resigned  
yesterday after eight years in  
charge

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Leader page 15  
Letters: On Cern, from Professor P. T. Matthews, FRS, and others; data protection, from Mr M. S. White; art sales, from Mr K. Hudson.

Leading articles: Triple alliance: Cyprus; Lord Rayner

Features pages 10, 12, 14  
Anger in the milking shed; the  
Hart-Mondale foreign policy  
divide; China's rural crime  
wave; on your bike – a  
cautionary tale; Fashion: looking  
sharp in the showers; Spectrum: the Lynn Seymour  
story.

Computers, pages 17-20  
Computer copyright: more  
micro winners; another debut.

Obituary, page 16  
Miss Elizabeth Goudge, Luigi  
Barzini, Marvin Gaye.

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# Overhaul of social security system to simplify benefits

By Anthony Bevins and Nicholas Timmins

Plans for a fundamental  
overhaul of the £37,000m social  
security system were announced  
in the Commons by Mr  
Norman Fowler, Secretary of  
State for Social Services, yester-  
day.

Announcing what he called  
the most substantial examination  
of the social security system since  
Beveridge, Mr Fowler told MPs that  
any savings would give the Government  
the choice of diverting  
money to other parts of the  
social security budget.

But he fuelled Opposition  
fears later when he told  
journalists: "If there are economies,  
if there are savings in any particular area, then  
Government basically would  
have the alternative of putting  
that money into another benefit  
area, or conceivably of deciding  
that it would like to reduce  
taxation."

The minister told the House  
that in addition to the two  
inquiries which had already  
been launched – into pensions  
and housing benefit – he was  
proposing two further inquiries  
to complete the overall examination  
of the system: one into  
supplementary benefit and  
another into benefits paid for  
children and young people.

He is also commissioning a  
comprehensive survey of disabil-  
ity.

## MAIN SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS 1983 (figures are approximate)

	Beneficiaries in millions	Cost in £bn
Pensions	9.48	13.85
Supplementary benefit	7.1	5.6
Child benefit	12.6	3.9
Housing benefit	6.75	4.0
Family income supplement	0.38	0.12
One parent benefit	0.54	0.17
Households		

Continued on back page, col 2

## Terrorattack injures 48 in Jerusalem

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

One of the busiest shopping  
streets in West Jerusalem was  
briefly transformed into a  
bloody battle-ground yesterday  
as Arab terrorists lobbing  
grenades and armed Jewish  
civilians – including a jeweller  
and a bus driver – exchanged  
volleys of shots. It was one of  
the worst and most indiscrimi-  
nate attacks mounted in the  
Holy City for years.

A total of 48 people, injured  
in the attack, were taken to  
hospital, two of them in serious  
condition.

One of the three attackers –  
who are believed to have  
infiltrated across the Lebanon  
border – was killed and left  
lying in the road. The other two  
were detained by Israeli security  
men.

The attack was considered by  
officials here to have been  
linked with the campaign under  
way in America to have the US  
Embassy transferred from Tel  
Aviv to Jerusalem.

Responsibility was quickly  
claimed by the radical Democratic  
Front for the Liberation of  
Palestine group, which issued  
an imaginative but usually  
unfounded communiqué from  
Damascus alleging that its  
fighters had stormed the Minis-

teries

Continued on back page, col 4

crowds of Jewish shoppers –  
began their attack after emerging  
from a sportswear shop close to  
the city's busiest intersection.

Mr Ronnie Cohen, aged 18,  
who only began working in the  
shop two hours before the  
violence erupted, described how  
a sub-machine gun was held to  
his head. He looked shaken by  
his narrow escape but said he  
was prepared to start work  
again immediately in the city  
centre, which only a month ago  
was the target of another  
Palestinian grenade attack,  
which injured 21 people.

It was announced by the  
Israeli Embassy in London last  
night in the face of silence from  
Buckingham Palace and in  
Whitehall. No immediate reply  
was given – or expected – and it  
could be years before the Queen  
takes up the offer.

The invitation comes only  
days after the Queen's return  
from her visit to Jordan, where  
she was reported to be angry  
that some of her remarks had  
been interpreted as anti-Israeli.

President Herzog of Israel  
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As it was, the Arabs – one of  
whom gave a clenched fist  
Palestinian salute before hurling  
a grenade – towards the Queen  
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## Family life of jobless is under threat

By Nicholas Timmins  
Social Services Correspondent

Family life in Britain is being threatened on an unprecedented scale by unemployment, a report from 12 leading voluntary organizations said yesterday.

"Unacceptable damage" is being caused by high levels of unemployment which are affecting not just the unemployed but their spouses, children and the elderly relatives for whom they care. These are the findings of the Unemployment Alliance, an umbrella group including Age Concern, the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux, MIND, the Child Poverty Action Group and the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, said. "This is a sad reflection on a society which claims to value its families".

The report argues that in addition to the three to four million people actually unemployed, there are 1.2 million children in families where the head is unemployed, 500,000 of them where unemployment has lasted over a year.

Official figures grossly underestimate unemployment among women, and the "average" family of a working husband, housewife and two children now make up only 5 per cent of all households.

One in seven families is headed by a single parent, 90 per cent of whom are women, and more women care for frail or handicapped relatives than there are mothers with children under 16.

Over 50 per cent of two parent families have both parents working, and in many cases the wife's earnings are not "pin money" but necessary to keep the family out of poverty. Three or four times more families would be in poverty if the wife did not work.

## Seven remanded on missiles charges

By Craig Seton

Four South Africans and three British businessmen appeared amid strict security before Coventry magistrates yesterday charged with evading United Nations' prohibitions on the export of strategic goods to South Africa, allegedly involving components used in anti-missile weaponry.

The appearance of the South Africans and one of the Englishmen in the same court on Saturday led to South Africa recalling Mr Marais Steyn, its Ambassador to Britain, for consultations.

At yesterday's hearing the South Africans were remanded in custody until next Monday and the Englishmen were remanded on conditional bail until May 14, following a charge that on December 6, 1981, at Heathrow airport, London, and elsewhere they were knowingly concerned in the export of Magnetrons with the intent to

## Sharp exchanges in Commons over miners' dispute

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

six months' stocks of coal at the power stations.

The confrontation of ITN's *News at One* programme between Mr Benn and Mr Leonard Parkin, the interviewer, came after ITN had shown two pithed reports followed by another item in which Mr Neil Kinnock declined to say whether or not he supported a ballot.

Mr Benn, asked whether he backed a ballot, said ITN was trying to create trouble in the Labour Party and was losing public credibility because it was not covering what was really happening.

As Mr Parkin attempted to intervene, Mr Benn said: "You listen to me for a moment... because I think you have brought me here under false pretences and covering the dispute disgracefully."

The Speaker's action in interrupting Mr Walker, which upset Conservative MPs, came as he answered a question from Mr Benn about the effect on energy supplies of the decision by the transport unions to back the miners.

Mr Walker had said that he hoped the unions would take into account that 14 of the 24 members of the National Union of Mineworkers' executive were mandated to support a national ballot and that 56 pits were now at work compared with 46 last week. Mr Weatherill said that Mr Walker was going beyond the question of action by the transport unions.

Labour MPs then protested that Mr Walker was deliberately widening the issue, and it was several minutes before order was restored. Mr Walker then told the House that there were

ITN coverage had been a disgrace, be said. People were defending their jobs, trying desperately to save their communities. "Why don't you cover the crisis in the mining industry upon which you and I will depend for energy when the oil runs out?"

As Mr Parkin persisted Mr Benn said that the national executive of Labour had backed the miners, and he added: "And what you are doing, and this is how ITN makes a living and why Alastair Burnet got his knighthood, you're trying to make trouble in the Labour Party, discourage the miners, who've got a very hard battle on

ITN said last night that Mr Benn was entitled to his point of view. ITN's reputation for impartiality was a matter of public record.



A mobile miner, protected by police, crossing through pickets outside the Parkside colliery at Newton le Willows in Lancashire yesterday (Photograph: Brian Harris).

## Strikers 'have voted with their feet'

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Bill Paynter, an influential figure in the National Union of Mineworkers, yesterday attacked the "feish" of secret ballots on industrial action and argued that a rolling strike was "no less democratic than a ballot vote."

Mr Paynter, a former general secretary of the union whose views still command wide respect, said the Government, the National Coal Board and certain union leaders were plugging for a ballot vote in the belief that the outcome would be against a strike.

In a letter to the union journal, *The Miner*, he insisted: "It is unknown for ballots to be operated to defeat action. It is over-simplistic to see a ballot

as a sort of pure instrument of democracy within the union and ignore the external forces at work to influence and possibly determine the outcome."

Mr Paynter, evidently springing to the defence of the left-wing leaders of the union, said: "The spontaneous start and spread of strike action triggered by an attack and responded to by solidarity action to involve the majority in the union is no less democratic than a ballot vote."

"In many ways voting with the feet can be the most effective form of democratic action. There is no merit in making a fetish of one democratic instrument to the exclusion of others."

The pay system for police back-up provides that any time in a support unit should be divided into eight hours at basic pay, eight hours at time and a third, and eight hours sleep.

If sleep is not disturbed and reasonable facilities are given for leisure, no pay is available for that eight-hour period.

However, if no proper sleeping

## Pit-duty policeman can earn £500

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Police Federation confirmed yesterday that a police constable on duty at a picket line could get £400 or £500 a week in overtime and basic pay.

There have been reports of officers having to sleep in coaches. A federation spokesman said that if men finish at, say, 4am and breakfast is at 8am, that makes a mess of the sleeping period. Some accommodation we have seen is reasonable. Some is not".

According to reports reaching the federation's headquarters, most men are doing 12 hours on and 12 hours off.

A top-rate constable with a minimum of 15 years' service earns £203.58p for each five-day week on an ordinary eight-hour a day shift.

## Royal visits to power stations likely to go ahead

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Plans for the inauguration by members of the Royal Family of two of the Central Electricity Generating Board's new power stations in the next three months are going ahead despite the miners' dispute.

The possibility of the Drax B coal-fired station in Yorkshire and the Dinorwic hydro-power station in Gwynedd becoming embroiled in the dispute has been discounted. More than 20 of the board's 95 power stations are now being picketed.

Drax B is due to be officially opened by the Queen in June and the Dinorwic station in May by the Prince of Wales.

A special committee issued a unanimous statement on behalf of the Bar Council, noting with regret that the society "has once again thought it necessary to raise the issue of solicitors' rights of audience".

The question had been debated exhaustively twice in 12 years, first in 1971/72, when the society made an application to the Lord Chancellor and again by the Royal Commission on Legal Services between 1976 and 1979, the statement said.

The Bar Council takes the view that the paramount consideration in these matters must be the interests of the general public."

After hearing evidence from all interested parties, the royal commission concluded "a separate corps of specialist advisers and advocates" and recommended no general extension to solicitors' rights of audience.

The Government, in its White Paper in response to that commission last October, accepted that recommendation.

"There can be no sensible suggestion that the loss by the solicitors' profession of the conveyancing monopoly alters this well-settled public interest in any way".

The Bar committee was fully attended by about 20 barristers.

The strikers, who belong to the white collar union, the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs, have agreed that Mr Suddal will remain on leave and on full pay pending the result of further talks. If there is no settlement after a month, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, will appoint an inquiry.

At present coal is being used but to switch to oil could be made within hours if coal stocks fall below the level regarded as the safe minimum. Kingsnorth is one of the board's "top ten" producers of power.

The board also has small turbine-powered stations in Loddon, Watford, Leicester and

Letchworth, which could contribute to the national grid at short notice. These unmanned stations use generating equipment similar to that on the North Sea oil production rigs.

A large North Sea platform such as the Marathoo Brae A platform, due to be officially opened next week, generates enough power to supply a city the size of Leicester from gas normally burnt as waste.

The local turbine stations have seldom been used, because they have to depend on aviation-type fuel which makes the electricity they produce 70 per cent more expensive than that produced by coal or nuclear power.

Nuclear power stations now contribute about 18 per cent of Britain's electricity, as they are run as base-load stations and turned off only for maintenance. It is unlikely that they would be used to make up the

shortfall from coal-fired stations.

The board is therefore concentrating on producing more power from its five big oil-fired stations to preserve its coal stocks, and on persuading the Government to pay for the increased use of oil. These stations normally produce 4 per cent of the board's output.

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The board is therefore concentrating on producing more power from its five big oil-fired stations to preserve its coal stocks, and on persuading the Government to pay for the increased use of oil. These stations normally produce 4 per cent of the board's output.

The local turbine stations have seldom been used, because they have to depend on aviation-type fuel which makes the electricity they produce 70 per cent more expensive than that produced by coal or nuclear power.

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## PARLIAMENT April 3 1984

## Fowler reviews most radical since Beveridge

## COMMONS

Two major reviews into social security, the budget for which now totals over £35 billion, were announced in the Commons by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Security. These with other reviews and studies constitute the state's most substantial examination of the social security system since the Beveridge report 40 years ago.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on social services, feared the announcements foreshadowed further cuts in public expenditure on social security. He said the statement bore the fingerprints of the Treasury.

Mr Fowler said the first review, to be conducted by a team led by Mr Anthony Newton, Under-Secretary of State for Social Security, would be concerned with the supplementary benefit scheme which deals with well over four million claimants of whom 1.5 million are pensioners.

There are, according to the Secretary of State, seven million people living in households receiving supplementary benefit. Total spending on the benefit is over £5.5 billion. The system was complex in administration, he added, and difficult to understand.

The second review will be into benefits for children and young people and the review team will be headed by Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Social Security. It will review the present social security arrangements for giving financial help to families with children and to young people above school leaving age.

There is also to be a full-scale survey into the extent of disablement.

Mr Fowler, in his statement, said: I have already set in hand a thorough review of the largest single element of social security provision through the inquiry which I am chairing into provision for retirement. We have now got under way.

I have received no less than 1,700 submissions from interested organizations and members of the public on the subject of portable pensions alone. We have completed our public sessions on that subject but I intend to hold further public sessions on the wider issues of pensions policy in the coming months.

I also announced in February that I intended to establish a review of the housing benefit scheme. That scheme, which accounts for some £4 billion of expenditure a year and is paid to one household in three, has increased rapidly in scale. The announcement of a review was widely welcomed and it will be chaired by Mr Jeremy Rowe, chairman of the Peterborough Development Corporation, deputy chairman of Abbey National Building Society and chairman of London Brick Company.

We will be commencing the review whose involvement with London Brick Company ends this month and I expect then to announce the two other independent members of my review team.

Although these reviews represent a substantial undertaking, I believe the time is right to look at the other major parts of the social security system as well. Spending on the social security budget totals over £35 billion a year and accounts for

## Favourable deal for consumers

## FARM PRICES

The settlement reached by the EEC Council of Agriculture Ministers in Brussels at the weekend represented for the first time a positive step in controlling the growth of unwanted food surpluses and the consequent huge increases in the cost of the common agricultural policy. Mr Michael Meacher, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said in a Commons statement:

The expected fall in milk production this year by about six million tonnes would save the EEC more than £1,000m in a full year.

The settlement was favourable for United Kingdom consumers. The farm price cuts agreed together with recently introduced economy measures could well for the first time have a small reducing effect on retail food prices on average.

## Quango to tackle Stonehenge

By Hugh Clayton

The new ancient monument body for England is dissatisfied with the state of Stonehenge, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, its chairman, said yesterday.

The improvement of the grubby surroundings of the ancient circle on Salisbury Plain is to be a key test of the capabilities of the new Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission.

Lord Montagu was speaking at a press conference to mark the handing over by the Government of official guardianship of 400 monuments and buildings to the commission.

He said that the handing over would prove to be "one of the key dates in the history of the conservation of English ancient monuments and historic buildings".

Stonehenge, one of the most important and most popular prehistoric sites in Europe, is close to a main road and is approached through a dingy concrete subway which passes under it.

Access to the stones is often restricted by ropes and much of

almost 30 per cent of all public expenditure. Payments - including national insurance pensions - to well over 20m benefit claimants and the whole system requires the employment of almost 80,000 staff in my department to administer the various schemes.

Given the importance of social security, no responsible Government can avoid the duty to look carefully at the way the system works. I am therefore establishing a further review.

The first will be concerned with the supplementary benefit scheme, following the review undertaken by the last Government, a number of major changes in the scheme were introduced in 1980 to make the scheme subject in a much greater extent to specific parliamentary regulation. The aim was to consolidate local entitlement to benefit and to reduce the dependence of the system on the discretion of staff.

The changes, however, have not resolved some central problems. In particular, the system is complex to administer and difficult to understand. The result is that it is necessary for some 2,000 staff in my department to be employed wholly on the administration of supplementary benefit and the procedures and rules under which the scheme is administered remain extremely complicated both for staff and for claimants.

It is essential that we should look again at supplementary benefit and Mr Anthony Newton, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Social Security, will be asked to make a small supplementary review, the structure of the scheme and the scope for easing its administration.

The second major area in which we have decided that a review is required is that benefits for children and young people. At present we pay out very large sums of money through a particularly complex pattern of social security benefits.

For instance, a working family may get help for children through child benefit alone, or with housing benefit, family income supplement, or one-parent benefit or a combination of them.

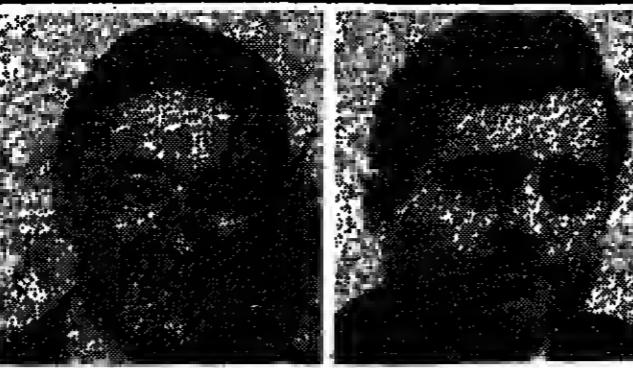
As for young people generally, the amount of social security support depends not just on personal or family circumstances, but on whether they are in employment, education or training. All these benefits have a sensible purpose but we need to be sure that this is the best way of providing support.

Mr Fowler: We have completed our public sessions on that subject but I intend to hold further public sessions on the wider issues of pensions policy in the coming months.

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McCrindle: Start from scratch

Madden: Money now

comprehensive study of the extent of disablement in the population for 15 years, and one that excluded some important groups.

I therefore intend to take steps to fill this gap in our knowledge by undertaking a full-scale survey. A feasibility study on this is already under way.

As to the arrangements for each review, they will all involve independent figures from outside government. The reviews will also follow the lead of the inquiry into provision for retirement by seeking public evidence.

Each of the reviews will aim to identify the needs which should be provided for and consider how, within the resource constraints we face, those needs can be most sensibly met. I have asked the leaders of each of the reviews to report their conclusions to me later this year.

Taken together, the various reviews and studies I have set in hand constitute the most substantial examination of the social security system since the Beveridge report 40 years ago.

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It had been a difficult price fixing against the background of a budgetary crisis. Inevitably it created difficulties for farmers throughout the Community, but the outcome was a fair and realistic one.

Even at the revised level of production, about 10 million tonnes of milk will be produced over and above what the Community consumes.

Moreover, the trend makes it difficult to predict in 1984 at any rate, agricultural expenditure could easily meet within the budgetary provisions.

The supplementary levy for milk, which has been widely discussed since last July, will take effect immediately. The agreement provides for this to continue for five years with a review before the end of the third year. I told the House on March 22 that it was determined to end the milk quota which was brought in with the supplementary levy system and that appropriate arrangements were made for Northern Ireland. I have achieved both these objectives. Ireland has no guarantee of future expansion beyond this year and I have obtained for Northern Ireland an additional quota of 65,000 tonnes.

On the detailed arrangements for

implementing the supplementary levy, I secured important changes which will enable redistribution of quota to take place without restrictions relating to size of herd.

We are discussing the details with the Farmers' Unions and the Milk Marketing Board. Information on the supplementary levy will be given to individual farmers as soon as possible. Meanwhile I would urge producers to consider carefully and take advice from local advisory officers, before deciding how to adapt their milk enterprises.

Another outstanding issue for us was the beef variable premium scheme. Despite very strong opposition from the Commission and other member states, I insisted on retaining this scheme in the UK. There is a small reduction in the maximum rate from 18p per kilogram to 8.7p which is higher than it was up until 1982.

In order to remove possible distortion of competition in export markets, arrangements will be introduced in claw back the premium on exports which have benefited from it.

This outcome means that consumers and producers will continue to benefit from the premium scheme. We shall, of course, ensure that the back-up support available through intervention to beef producers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is maintained.

Sheep has been a relatively profitable sector for the last few years. But I recognize that the hill producers have particular difficulties. I have decided that it is time, after four years with no increase, to raise the guaranteed price for wool by 5p per kilo.

Overall, the common support prices have been reduced by about 1% per cent; this means, taking into account green rate changes, a reduction in real terms over the Community as a whole of between 2 and 3 per cent.

Mr Robert Hughes, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, said: This is far from a fundamental reform. It is nothing more than a cost-cutting exercise and not a very good one at that because it institutionalizes dairy surpluses.

The problem with CAP is that it has always sought to deal with the differences between poorer and richer farmers by making more money available. The present system, with the changes he has made, will fall more heavily on smaller farmers than larger ones. This will cause great difficulties.

Mr Jopling: There is an understanding

## Six months' coal stocks at power stations

## COAL DISPUTE

The considerable stocks of coal at the power stations are likely to last for more than six months. Mr Peter Walker, chairman of the National Union of Mineworkers, said during exchanges on the back of the miners' strike by other unions.

Mr Walker said that stocks held by other industries varied. He added that the miners should be allowed an opportunity to express their view.

The opening of the exchanges was welcomed by the Speaker to

Mr Walker: In his reply to

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Jerusalem violence: Israeli troops (left) seize a suspect after three Palestinian guerrillas staged a grenade attack yesterday, and an army doctor tries to revive a gunman hit by return fire.

## Prisoners of conscience

Taiwan:  
Chang  
Chun-nan

By Caroline Moorehead

Chang Chun-nan is a former primary school teacher and the father of three young school children. In March, 1981, he was sentenced to three and a half years in prison for having called on the people of Taiwan to overthrow the Government



Mr Chang: Father of three children



and make the country "independent".

This came shortly after he made a series of speeches when standing as candidate for the Legislative Council in the elections of December, 1980. Mr Chang has argued that his actual campaign speeches have been grossly misrepresented and distorted.

In 1972, Mr Chang, then in his early 30s, was elected to the National Assembly for a term of office of six years. When, in 1980, the elections for the Legislative Council, or Yuan, were held, he decided to stand as an independent, non-Kuomintang, candidate. He failed to be elected.

Since his arrest, Mr Chang has been held in Taichung prison. He is known to be ill.

## Priest accuses Fifth Brigade of genocide in Matabeleland

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Zimbabwe's Catholic Bishops meet here today in an atmosphere of expectation after a priest's dramatic denunciation at the weekend of Army operations which, he said, amounted to a genocidal attempt to wipe out the minority Ndebele tribe.

Allegations of Army atrocities in Matabeleland, which have again come to the fore since a curfew was imposed on the southern half of the province in February, can be expected to dominate the proceedings at the annual Catholic bishop's conference and believed by some Army commanders to be supporting anti-Government guerrillas.

"What we are facing is genocide, a fact the United Nations and other countries know but we are not told about", Father Gough claimed.

He was, he said, not afraid to speak out because he had no dependents who might be victimized.

He spoke of "babies being dropped into boiling water, and

people being buried to their necks and shot", and blamed the Fifth Brigade, the North Korean-trained shock force deployed in Matabeleland. He gave no figures and made no other specific allegations.

In an interview last night, Father Gough said he had decided to speak about because ordinary people had been upset by the silence of the Church in the past two months. "The Church is being prudent, people don't want to rock the boat. A lot have been intimidated."

Asked about his claim that in some cases soldiers had given their victims a choice between being shot and gassed, he said he did not know how the gassing would have been carried out, but supposed it would have been in a car.

"I deliberately decided not to go to Matabeleland because people there have been intimidated and they might later have been linked to me," he added.

## Colombian rebels agree truce

Bogota (Reuters) - President Belisario Betancur of Colombia announced that Colombia's largest guerrilla group has agreed to an indefinite ceasefire, tentatively scheduled to begin on May 28.

It would open a period in which the 4,000-strong Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) would be allowed openly to organize politically, economically and socially.

Since taking power in August 1982, Señor Betancur has made a big effort to end violence in which more than 20,000 people have died since 1958.

After taking office he announced an amnesty for guerrillas willing to lay down their arms, and a Peace Commission was later appointed to hold talks with them.

Señor Betancur said the commission signed the ceasefire agreement in a meeting with the FARC leader, Señor Manuel Marulanda Vélez.

## European Notebook

### SS 20s upstaged by budget wrangles

At the very moment that the fur was flying fastest at the EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels last week a sparsely attended press conference four miles down the road at Nato headquarters was being given some grim new statistics.

Mr Richard Burt was telling the few journalists able to tear themselves away from the EEC's war of attrition over budget payments that the Soviet Union was completing three new SS 20 bases and that before long there would be no less than 1,215 Russian nuclear warheads ready for firing.

The American chairman of Nato's special consultative group had been having his regular meeting with other members of the alliance to keep them up to date about the progress - or lack of it - towards resumption of the Geneva nuclear arms limitation talks.

Not all that long ago his statistics of new SS 20 bases would have commanded considerable attention and the EEC foreign ministers down the road might have been expected to comment on them. As it was, they were far too busy hurling insults and building fortifications around their own entrenched positions to notice.

To be fair, the ministers did eventually find time in the margins of their slanging match to agree a declaration on East-West relations. It had been prepared for the summit, but when that collapsed it was felt inappropriate to make a statement on "peace and stability in Europe". Instead, it was issued, almost unnoticed, by the foreign ministers.

#### Arms questions divide EEC

The declaration reiterates the well established Community position on the need for a "constructive dialogue" and for free contact between peoples - in particular between those of the two German states.

It talks of one of the more delicate subjects for the EEC - security and disarmament talks.

Ireland is belligerently neutral and will brook no discussion of defence subjects inside the EEC. A year or so ago, during a Nato Council meeting in Luxembourg, all the EEC foreign ministers had to

make a wearisome journey across the Kirschberg to a different building because Ireland refused to send a delegation into a place which Nato had been using.

Nevertheless, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the EEC to stay out of defence topics. Dr David Owen, the former Foreign Secretary, travelled to Brussels last month to press his view that it is impossible for the Community to be taken really seriously in the world unless it strikes a defence posture. He is not alone.

#### Euro Parliament debates defence

M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, has been tinkering with the idea of upgrading the Western European Union in the belief that this will help strengthen Europe as the second pillar of Nato. This is a realistic reassessment of France's passionately strong need for independence. It is a recognition that the only way to stand up to America on equal terms within Nato is as part of Europe.

Inside the European Parliament there has been a more economic argument about the need for a joint European defence effort. Mr Adam Ferguson, the MEP for Strathclyde West, succeeded in presenting a report at the end of last year calling for much closer cooperation in arms manufacture.

This, he argued, would rationalize the European arms industry, which is too fragmented to compete with the United States. As a result, British bullets do not fit Belgian guns, West German tanks are built to different specifications to those needed by other armies and research money is wasted on rival programmes.

With the United States Congress trying to pressure Europe into spending much more on conventional defence, the logical answer is industrial cooperation, which could best be coordinated by the EEC - if only its 10 members would forget their nationalism.

But with the Community squabbling on and on about who should pay for what, that sort of cooperation requires more mutual trust than is currently available.

Ian Murray

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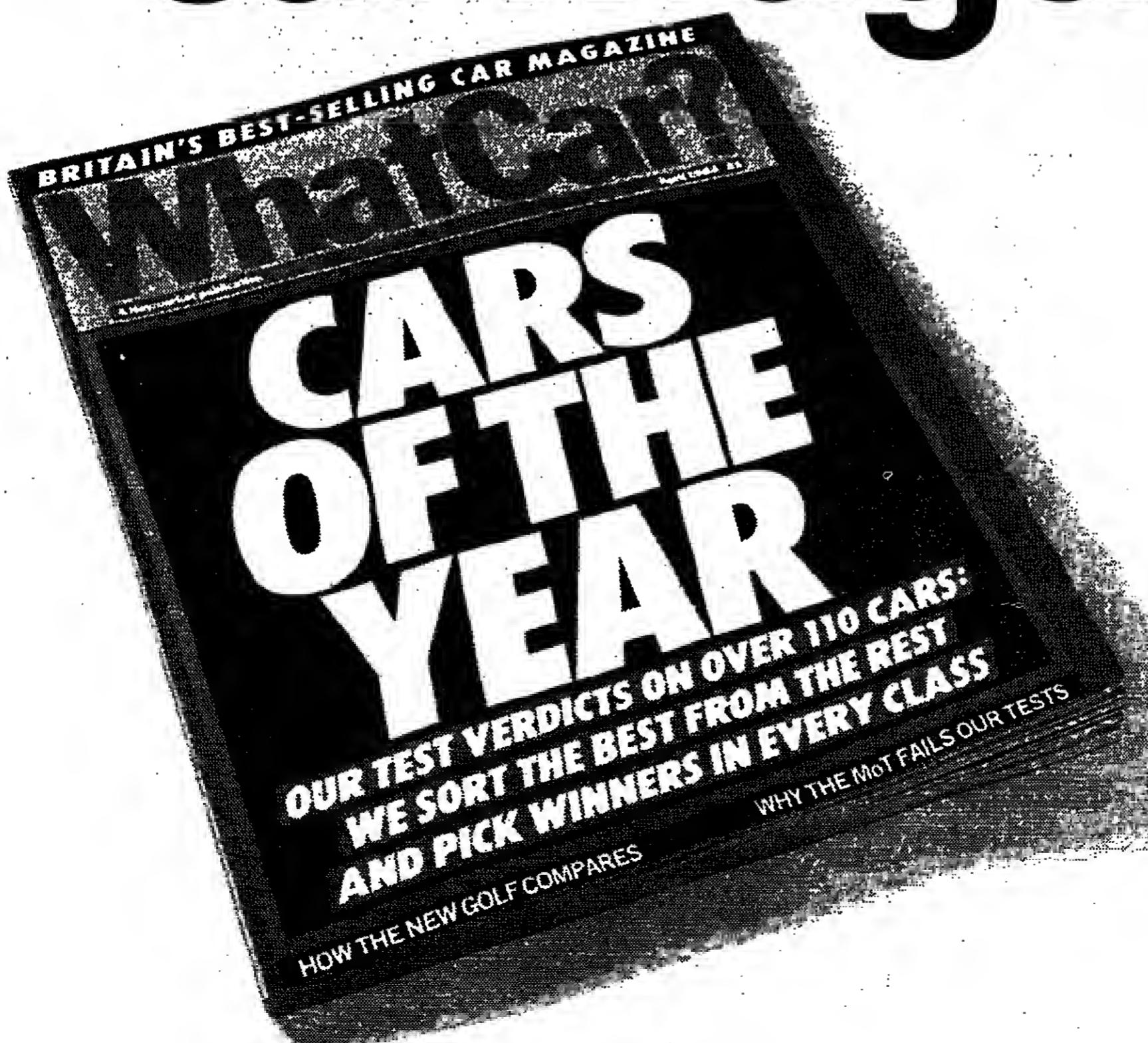
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Born again Golf.

## Policeman goes free after killing black S Africa leader

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A white policeman who shot dead a black leader at a meeting to protest against government plans to uproot a rural settlement was acquitted yesterday of murder and acting illegally.

Mr Justice J. P. O. de Villiers said in the court at Volksrust in the south-eastern Transvaal that the dead man, Saul Mkhize, aged 48, "had been an arrogant, somewhat impolite, man with a strong personality".

He said Constable Johannes Nienaber, aged 21, who admitted opening fire with a 12-bore shotgun, had denied murder, had suffered a traumatic experience when his pistol was wrested from him by an angry mob and aimed at his head, although it failed to go off.

He had been hit with knobkerries, stones and pummelled with fists. "It must also have been traumatic for the constable, knowing that his sidearm was somewhere in the crowd," the judge said.

The killing of Mr Mkhize, a year ago yesterday, in a schoolyard near the village of Driefontein, from which the Government was planning to evict a community of 5,000 blacks, focused international attention on the policy of forced removals designed to eliminate so-called "black spots" in designated white areas.

The judge, who sat with two assessors, heard that constable Nienaber and a black policeman

arrived at the rally, addressed by Mr Mkhize, and ordered him to break up the meeting which was "illegal".

State witnesses said the policeman donned a gas mask, threw two tear-gas canisters in the crowd and punched Mr Mkhize in the face. When the crowd started advancing on constable Nienaber with knobkerries, Mr Mkhize called to them not to attack him, the witnesses said.

The policeman backed out of the school yard in Land-Rover and, from a distance of about 30 yards, fired twice with the shotgun. The second shot hit Mr Mkhize in the chest.

Constable Nienaber had testified that he had bruises on his body, his wrists were swollen and his gas mask dented in the attack. The fact that there were no marks left did not mean he had not been hit, the judge said.

There was not one aspect of Constable Nienaber's evidence with which the court could say it was not impressed, the judge added.

Blacks from the Driefontein settlement filed quietly from the court after the verdict, while Constable Nienaber, grinning broadly, lit a cigarette as he was congratulated enthusiastically by fellow policemen.

Earlier, the judge had visited the settlement, which he described as a lovely piece of ground.

## Canada tries to juggle polls, Pope and Queen

From John Best, Ottawa

Politics, religion and royalty appear to be headed for a collision of some sort in Canada this summer and nobody seems to be in a position to head it off.

The Queen is due to pay a two-week visit in July and the Pope a one-and-a-half-week visit in mid-September. Between avid monarchists and devout Catholics, the overwhelming majority of Canadians find immense pleasure in anticipating these two events.

The trouble is that this summer is also a prime time for a federal general election, and neither the Queen nor the Pope wants to be here in the midst of an election campaign, if it can be helped.

There are too many ways in which, indirectly perhaps and unwittingly, they might be dragged into the political fray.

The new leader of the Liberal Party – to be chosen on June 16 to succeed Mr Pierre Trudeau – automatically succeeds to Mr Trudeau's position of Prime Minister. He would like to be able to dance more or less straight from the leadership convention into an election.

Mr Serge Joyal, the Secretary of State in Mr Trudeau's Cabinet, intrepidly suggested the other day that the way out of this very serious dilemma would be to postpone the royal and papal visits.

This drew an immediate challenge to the Government from a Conservative Opposition front-bencher, Mr John Crosbie: "Get ahead and rudely interrupt the Queen's visit, or rudely interrupt the Pope's visit. And then let's see what the people of Canada think about it."



Show of hands: The three Democratic nomination contenders, Mr Walter Mondale (left), the Rev Jesse Jackson and Senator Gary Hart, during their televised debate in New York on Sunday.

## EEC rebate system accepted

From Ian Murray  
Luxembourg

Finance Ministers of the EEC got down to some hypothetical arithmetic in Luxembourg yesterday, to try to work out how much rebate Britain could expect from the Community according to the latest mechanism devised to sort out the problem.

The system proved so flexible that, according to sample figures provided by the Commission, Britain would be left paying anything from £470m to nothing. It all depended on which reference figures were inserted into the equation.

The importance was, however, that they all accepted the system as the basis for further negotiation. M. Jacques Delors, the French minister presiding, will be reporting back on this to M. Claude Cheysson, who will be chairing the Foreign Council next week in Luxembourg.

The point is that tempers have now cooled sufficiently for negotiations to resume. After last week's had tempered Foreign Council in Brussels, M. Cheysson said that all concessions had been withdrawn and "everything would have to start again at the beginning."

The Finance Ministers' discussion yesterday showed that this was not the case. Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, "I think the discussion was very amicable. There was no question of ganging up on any kind of or Britain being isolated".

## Shultz denies US has changed Lebanon goals despite pullout

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

American policy objectives remain unchanged in Lebanon to despite last week's decision to end American participation in the multi-national force and withdraw US ships and Marines stationed off the Lebanese coast.

Senior Administration officials have emphasized that although the US recognizes it can no longer have any military influence on the situation in Lebanon, it still hopes to achieve a withdrawal of all foreign forces and the restoration of the Lebanese Government's authority throughout the country by diplomatic means.

Mr Shultz said the original pullback of the Marines from their positions around Beirut airport to naval vessels offshore was a very sensible move. However, he conceded that the decision to end completely the US role in the multinational force had harmed American credibility in the region.

Mr Shultz, who had voiced strong opposition in Cabinet meetings to a withdrawal of the US military presence in Lebanon, said: "There is a lack of credibility in pulling the forces out... and we have suffered a lot for that in the Middle East."

When the troops were first

removed from Beirut to US ships off the Lebanese coast, the Administration said they were being redeployed offshore and not withdrawn. Friday's decision to remove the naval task force has shown that the redeployment was in fact the first stage of a tactical withdrawal.

● LONDON: The Foreign Office yesterday asserted its policy of impartiality between Iran and Iraq in their war, and said that Britain did not supply lethal equipment to either side (Rodney Cowton writes).

It was reacting by Mr Shultz's comment that it was "unhelpful" that Britain was supplying military spare parts to Iran.

While denying that Britain supplied lethal equipment to either nation, the Foreign Office confirmed that a number of Iranians were receiving training on a Swiss-made anti-aircraft fire control systems in Britain.

## Honduran exile kept out of sight

From Martha Honey,  
San José, Costa Rica

The exiled former chief of the Honduran armed forces, General Gustavo Alvarez, is being held incommunicado at a secret location well outside the capital, according to the Costa Rican Minister of Public Security, Señor Angel Solano.

"I do not want to let him speak to the press until his legal status is clarified", he said in an interview.

The Foreign Minister, Señor

Carlos Gutiérrez, explained that the general "is not being detained, but he has accepted that, given the situation and our responsibility, it is wise to give him protection".

President Luis Alberto Monge is reported to have offered political asylum to General Alvarez and three other senior Honduran officers who were forced to resign on Saturday. There is speculation here that the Honduran Government may soon deport the other three to Costa Rica.

Señor Gutiérrez said that on Saturday afternoon the Honduran Foreign Minister, Señor Edgardo Paz Barnica, arrived "to explain to the President and myself the reasons for the command changes in the Honduran armed forces".

Knowledgeable sources say it is likely that Señor Paz Barnica asked Costa Rican officials to grant asylum to General Alvarez and the others as a way of smoothing over their removal.

Meanwhile, Senator Hart and Mr. Mondale carry on an acrimonious war in their television commercials and personal confrontations on television. They have been glaring at each other in television studios, wrangling over peripheral matters like a grumpy married couple at the breakfast table.

All three candidates were up early yesterday for a last hectic day of campaigning. After New York the next big test is the Pennsylvania primary on April 24, where 195 delegates are at stake. This, too, will be another important test of the Mondale machine.

## Chasing an elusive ideal

## Zia spins his political web

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler, has resumed the public speaking tour he suspended amid the Sind disturbances last year. The move has given the country an election-year atmosphere, with no polling date or campaign rules.

A number of his ministers have undertaken similar campaigns recently, though for the rest of the nation the use of public platforms is banned under martial law. All in all, 1984 could prove a decisive year in Pakistani politics.

Repeated verbose statements by General Zia about giving the nation what he describes as Islamic democracy in the next 12 months have left many political observers believing that far from planning a fundamental transfer of power he is embarking on the final phase of providing a constitutional base for his military rule, now nearly seven years old.

In elaborate statements of his vision of an Islamic system, General Zia has said little in precise terms about how the martial law regime would shift power to those whom it considers to be qualified popular representatives. Among both his opponents and collabo-

rators, many seriously doubt that he intends to relinquish the seat of power.

While General Zia, who has twice conceded firm election dates, speaks of elections and transfer of power, he has made clear that his concept of elections, democracy and parliament differs from the country's experience of them.

His only indications of intent are broad and negative in the sense that they aim at ruling out the unquestioned right of an adult citizen to participate in elections. He has also decided Western concepts of an elected assembly or parliament to rule the country.

In his latest interview, General Zia, told the Karachi weekly *Takbir* that if the opposition pushes him too hard for elections on a party basis he may abandon any political poll and instead seek a mandate directly from the people in a referendum. His Council of Advisors has also remained imprecise on the proposed political system and how it will be established. Three different commissions set up by General Zia have recommended systems that contradict each other.

However, one firm feature of the Zia system, according to the leader's own statements, will be

## £22m Flexiport cuts Falklands storage costs

By Rodney Cowton

Defence Correspondent  
A £22m floating dock built during the past three months is entering full operation on schedule in the Falkland Islands. It will substantially reduce the cost of maintaining the garrison in the islands.

Because of inadequate port and storage facilities much of the stores for the 4,500-man garrison have had to be kept expensively on board ships at anchor in the harbour.

For more than a year the 10,000 tons deadweight ship, *Tor Caledonia*, has been lying in the harbour as a floating store holding military equipment.

Two other refrigerated ships, each of nearly 10,000 tons deadweight, the *Avelona Star*

and the *Andalucia Star*, have operated a roughly two-monthly rotation as ration ships, taking turns to lie in Port Stanley harbour for weeks while their stores were gradually consumed.

All three ships will be able to

be released by the Ministry of Defence and returned to normal trade instead of ration ship arriving every seven or eight weeks, smaller ships will be used, probably arriving twice a month.

The new floating facility, or

Flexiport as it is called, has been built by ITM Offshore at Middlebrough. It consists of six large barges moored to piers and linked to the shore by a 190-metre jetty. The barges provide a warehouse capacity of 295 metres and about 9,000 square metres of warehousing.

The barges were built at Harland and Wolff, and carried out to the Falklands on board two heavy-lift ships. To offload them the ships were submerged and the barges floated off, the ships then being pumped dry again.

The Flexiport is believed to be the first of its kind in the world. It is designed to be capable of being transported to other sites. The United States Army is believed to be showing interest in the system.

## Race laws stop player living with his wife

From Trevor Fishlock  
New York

The great New York primary race, a crucial round in the struggle for the Democratic presidential nomination, will be decided today. For former Vice-President Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart the high stakes make this the day for tightly crossed fingers.

The stakes are higher for Mr Mondale. Electors will chose 252 of the states 285 delegates to the national convention, the largest prize in any primary so far, and the second largest number of delegates after California.

The New York state primary is a vital test of Mr Mondale's organizational power and of his campaign pitch promoting him as the Democrat of experience, the man of substance running against a Johnnycome-lately.

No less for Mr Hart. New York is a big prize, a test of his image as the man of new ideas, the future versus the past.

At this stage of the marathon a defeat for Mr Mondale would be devastating. Opinion polls show him in the lead 11 percentage points ahead of Mr Hart, according to an ABC News survey.

But Senator Hart's managers say that their own soundings reveal that the gap between the two is narrowing.

Mr Mondale ought to win, given his record, his backing among various interest groups and his organizational strength in a highly unionized state. But the electorate is volatile.

As Mr Jesse Jackson, the third contender, frequently says: "Don't forget me". Mr Jackson has constantly emphasized his importance in mobilizing the black vote, which in New York state amounts to about a sixth of the registered Democratic electorate.

Printers and drivers had refused to cross journalists' picket lines at the newspaper, owned by Mr Rupert Murdoch.

## Guatemala plea

The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission, based for security reasons in Mexico City, is launching a worldwide campaign to publicize and protest against disappearances in Guatemala. The commission has documented more than 1,000 cases in the past three years, and has evidence of more than 35,000 cases in 25 years of military rule.

## Chile blackout

Santiago (AP) – Bomb explosions knocked down at least three electricity towers, blacking out Santiago and a 700-mile stretch of central Chile. Left-wing guerrillas claimed responsibility.

## Soldiers die

Two British soldiers killed when their taxi plunged 30ft from a bridge into a river bank in Cyprus were named as David Conn, aged 21, of Ayrshire, and Paul Talman, aged 26, of Derbyshire, both serving with the Scots Guards. Five Cypriots died in the accident.

## Loan denial

Rome (AP) – The office of the Archbishop Paul Marcinkus dismissed as "preposterous" reports that a \$50 billion loan (then worth £56m) by the Vatican Bank he heads might be improper.

## Holiday gift

Luxembourg – A summer holiday present for travellers in the EEC was agreed by Community Finance Ministers here. They increased the value of goods which can be carried tax-free across Community borders by one-third to £170 for each traveller from July 1. Rules covering alcohol and tobacco are unchanged.

## Tax abolished

Vienna – Hungary is to abolish its 20 per cent tax on imports from hard-currency countries. This will not exempt western goods from import duties, but it will enable Hungary to import more industrial spare parts from the West.

## One-man Banda

Lilongwe (Reuter) – President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi dissolved his 12 member Cabinet and took over all the posts himself. No reason was given.

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### Lebanese Army Collapsing in Beirut; Shultz Hints at Shift on Peace Force

UN Troops  
May Replace  
French Unit

Midwives  
Take Control  
in West Sector

2 U.S. Astronauts Make History  
With Untethered Flight in Space

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With Untethered Flight in Space

2 U.S. Astronauts



## FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## A priceless parade of props

There is an intriguing story behind the fabulous fin de siècle jewelry that Ornella Muti wears in *Un Amour de Swann*.

The delicate pearl and jet chokers, the baroque bracelets, sparkling suites and pale pearls worn both by the demi-mondaine Odette and by the aristocratic Duchesse de Guermantes (Fancy Ardent) are in fact, the real thing.

The secret is revealed when Jeremy Irons as Swann woos Odette (below) with a pearl sautoir in a familiar red and gilded leather box.



Cartier produced all the jewels from their own historic collection, working with Yvonne Sassinot de Neale, who designed the costumes in authentic and intricate period detail. The decolleté necklaces (all too revealingly low for some Proust fans) are decorated by Cartier's most priceless pieces, in particular the jewelled "dog collar" that look so fashionably modern.

Gilberte Gautier, the archivist of Cartier and author of its history, tells me that the jewelry had to be protected by two security guards permanently on set during the filming.

The Japanese made a breathtaking sweep of the honours in last week's *Designers of the Year Awards*. A staggering 14 out of the 24 worldwide winners were Japanese designers who did seem to have produced the most exciting pieces.

A necklace shaped as a butterfly, with the tips of the wings encircling the neck and using 32 carats of diamonds set in gold, was made by Hiroko Abe. Movable pavé diamond leaves that twist round a central ivory flower form as the wearer chooses was the equally original brooch by Tomoko Nakagawa.



Centre left: The bold French trench in brilliant white crinkled acetate £165, also khaki, black; size 8-14, by Norbert-Nel from Harrods, Knightsbridge SW1. Sunny yellow cotton shirt £35.50, and slim skirt from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road SW3.



Above: Waxed orange cotton, big trench coat with swing skirt, £29.95, also blue, black, size 8-14, by Strawberry Studio from Charles, Muswell Hill. Cocaine, Ealing, mail order from Zealbond, 76b Chiswick Street W1, p&p £1.50. Sunny yellow cotton shirt £35.50, and slim skirt from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road SW3.

Left: Fine duchess check three-quarter length coat, £29.95, black/white by Marella from Fenwick, New Bond Street W1, p&p £1.50. White rib knit vest, £29.95, Miss Selfridge branches. Black/white cotton cardigan, £45, by Gregorian Davis from Whistles, Jester, Hyper Hyper, Silk, duchess check scarf £29.95 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1. Rubber hoop earrings £1.95, Fenwick. Flipper watch £24, coloured straps £4.50, from Reiss, King's Road SW3. Strangeways, Covent Garden. Sunglasses on table from Xavier Deneau, St Christopher's Place W1.

Below left: Fluorescent green mac dress with detachable popper pockets, £54.99, also shocking pink, from Warehouse, 76 Brompton Road SW3 and branches. Lime shot linen safari dress, £68, also rose, gold, by Lumière from Way In, Harrods; Numbers, Welbeck Street W1; Chiawauau, Horseforth, Leeds. Textured leather belt £29.95, Harvey Nichols. Earrings £1.95, Miss Selfridge. Watch by Flipper.

## Angela Gore



## The French for trench

A hair ornament by Yumiko Kikuchi (above) was inspired by traditional Japanese lacquer work and uses 27 carats of baguette diamonds to cross the red lacquer circle. It can also be worn as a bangle.

A stately black bangle with abstract waves of yellow gold and ripples of diamonds was designed by Joyce Tipple, the only British winner in the De Beers Awards, which have just celebrated their thirtieth anniversary.

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and installed it in their newly refurbished rainwear department upstairs. It is big, bold, made in lined cotton polyester and costs £1.89.

Anne-Marie Beretta of Paris is the star of Harrods' rainwear department, where she shows her waterproof wares for Ramosport alongside the Paris-based Norbert-Nel. They are both making the big shoulder shape in lightweight cire and buyer Anne Pitcher believes that her customers are now turning to the fashion macs as their Spring coats.

A good range of waterproof clothing is made by Jan and John Jermain, who are keen sailors who started in business by making protective garments for themselves and their three children. Cheery three quarter length anoraks in scarlet, royal blue or green come also in extra proofed "offshore" weights and in featherlight 2oz nylon that packs away in a pocket. Personal shoppers can go to Three Jay and Co, 6 The Precinct, High Road, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire EN10 7HY. For free mail order brochure with samples, send large A4 sac.

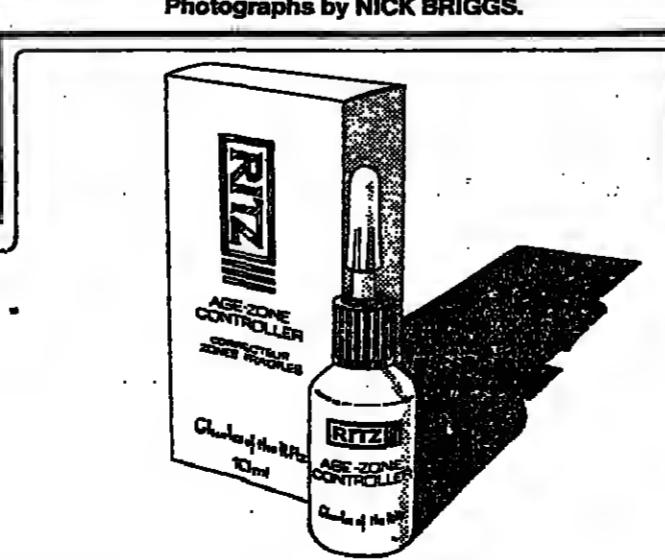
Genuine sailing or cycling capes and protective jackets have been taken up as a style. From these "hazard-warning" sports clothes have come the dazzling fluorescent colours that are now high fashion: storm cone yellow, lime green and orange.

Trocches come, too, in shiny cire black or white, which are more in tune with city style than the traditional riding mac beige.

Aquascutum took a stock count of the number of female customers for their big man's trench in lightweight fabric —



Make-up by Ruth Sheldon for ORLANE, using their Couleurs Surréalistes. Hair by Peter Forrester for Daniel Galvin Colour Salon. Fashion assistant: Christine Paine! Photographs by NICK BRIGGS.



## FASHFLASH

The most glamorous end to a month of fashion shows came last week at the Italian Embassy in London, where the vivacious Roman designer, Laura Biagiotti, showed her collection.

Princess Margaret, elegant in a jet black organza evening dress, was the guest of honour at the evening reception given by the Italian Ambassador and Signora Cagati.

As I watched Laura Biagiotti's sensuous cashmeres in quiet milky colours, her creamy spring linens and spicier autumn shades set against the superb tapestries and rococo mirrors, I realized that many of the best collections I have seen would look better still shown in the traditional salon. The circus tents and thatched productions that have turned the international fashion shows into giant spectacles, often work against the more refined clothes.

Laura Biagiotti, like many women designers, makes clothes that she knows women like to wear. (Her personal appearance the next day at Match Club in Knightsbridge attracted an eager gathering of her followers). Next year, she will be part of an exhibition

in Washington, celebrating women's achievement.

Another famous female designer, Zandra Rhodes, was a guest at the Italian evening (and dazzling in her own richly beaded ruby red chiffon with her pink and orange hair). She tells me that she, too, is beginning to doubt the value of the fashion spectacular — even though she was one of the first designers to show fashion as theatre, with dancers and sets, 15 years ago.

My abiding memory of the 63 fashion shows I have seen over the last month has been of the crowds, the heat, the glare of the lights, the blare of the music — and very little of lasting interest about the clothes.

Garments that make a strong statement on the carwalk (but are never actually made) are a waste of designer's money and the fashion expert's time. In fact, buyers tell me increasingly that they buy from collection before the show.

Fashion has moved on since the days of small salons, shows and little gilt chairs. But the ready-to-wear shows have grown too big, too harsh and too numerous for the creative talent around.

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te left: The 1910 French  
filament-wire caravans were  
5, also known as the  
Jorbert-Karrer. The  
bridge is 300 ft. long  
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between 3rd and 4th  
Avenue Roads.

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president  
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set by  
1970

Angel's Corp

Leonardo. Striped  
coat with tie-  
belt \$265

**Renoir: Raincoat \$159**

Hand-knit cotton sweater \$75

Hilton. Worsted flannel blazer £149  
Maddox. Wool check waistcoat £55  
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## SPECTRUM

Vivid drama-ballets created by the young Kenneth MacMillan shocked Covent Garden audiences in the 1960s who had grown used to the cooler classicism of Frederick Ashton. Lynn Seymour raises the curtain on how she learnt to interpret the Royal Ballet's two great post-war choreographers.

## Two-step at the Garden

Since that November day when I auditioned for him in Vancouver, I had only glimpsed Frederick Ashton fleetingly around the Royal Ballet School or at Covent Garden. On the autumn tour of 1961 he visited the company and asked me to dinner. Ashton represented the essence of sophistication and I was a hoydenish oddity. He had met Gertrude Stein, who declared that he was a genius. He knew the Royal Family. He was intimate friends with Margot Fonteyn, Robert Helpmann and Cecil Beaton. Ashton's world was that of silken drawing room, mine a spartan bed-sit, at best.

He was taking an old ballet called *The Two Pigeons*, first produced at the Paris Opera in the nineteenth century, and restoring it to life with his own choreography. The Ashton version of another French oldie, *La Fille Mal Gardée*, had just been hailed as a "pure classic" and is considered the brightest gem in Ashton's choreographic crown. *The Two Pigeons* would be especially created for the touring company and he wanted me to play the heroine - an adoring artist's model whose lover strays from their nest with a flashy gypsy girl but who contritely flies home again.

Two new ballets in one season? I was struck dumb. Here was the chance of a lifetime. I had danced two big hallerina roles in London, Giselle and Odile, and was creating my third for Kenneth. Now, Frederick Ashton, whose ballets were usually created for Margot Fonteyn, warned that he expected me to start rehearsing his "little love-bird" as soon as *The Invitation* bowed to London. He had been highly impressed, he said, by the warm lyricism of my movements, which were precisely what he wanted to develop in his romantic St Valentine's Day ballet.

"Once we begin rehearsals, I'm going to hully you, so be prepared", he said. Then he glanced at my untouched plate and murmured in a fatherly manner, "Do you really like scrambled eggs for dinner?"

Ashton's *Cinderella* was added to my rep, as a sort of preparation for the *Two Pigeons*, and I made my Garden début during the Christmas holidays as the chimney-sweep child who is transformed into a princess.

Ashton did not bully me at all. I have worked with choreographers outside the Royal so hully and shout and stomp and enjoy grinding dancers into dust. It is their favourite form of self-expression. Ashton was always sensitive and sweet. Kenneth MacMillan likes to work with dancers he knows and trusts because he gives

them room to experiment spontaneously with their own body movements. Ashton does the same to a lesser degree. But I have also worked with choreographers outside the Royal who fiercely rejected any artistic input from dancers. Kenneth is intrigued by idiosyncratic movement. Ashton prefers a cool purity. An Ashton ballet seems breathtaking in its lightness, but is killing to dance. The linking foot movements must fluently flow from one to another like unseeo threads in yards and yards of the fililiest lace.

Ashton takes the personal qualities of his dancers and embroiders them with the sharpest needles on to lace.

"He allows you to do your own characterization," Robert Helpmann has accurately said. "He doesn't attempt to impose anything. Choreographically, he insists quite naturally on his line and his method of doing things." And his line is classical. Every Ashton ballet, Robert observed, would have been ideal for Pavlova, and Fred, who saw Pavlova dance, admitted that he thought of her when creating a ballet. Fred loved my arched feet and choreographed some intricate Pavlova steps.

Not fully appreciating Ashton's distinct vision, and worried that the ballet was too sugary, I asked Kenneth to sneak into the balcony on the day of our stage call and give me a critique. "The girl is much too cute", I said. "I'm going to remove some of the sugar and make her more irreverent".

"Get on with it your way", Kenneth said. "You always do."

**K**enneth hid in the balcony, as his presence, unless invited by Ashton, was against protocol. I removed some impish mischief and wilful sexuality. Kenneth muttered later, "Mmm, I like it". Fred, who misses nothing, caught the minuscule changes and expressed his hesitation, but everything fell into place at the première and I was rewarded with some laughs.

The ballet was not popular in America, Sol Hurok, the impresario, who prided himself on divine American taste, blamed the title. The small, sturdy showman exclaimed in his Brooklyn accent, "Two Pigeons - I can't sell it. You know what pigeons do to our park benches?"

*Romeo and Juliet* was the talk of the Garden in 1964, the unquestioned dazzler-to-come of London's winter season. Because Kenneth was creating the ballet on Christopher Gable and me - daucers he knew and trusted - he allowed us tremendous freedom. He



Seymour in *The Two Pigeons*

was familiar with every muscle in our bodies as well as our temperaments. He did not always "order" a specific step; he would suggest a shape, or visual image. "You're two smouldering creatures. You've just made love. It's Juliet's first experience. The image - the movement - is breathless, smouldering", he drawled, lounging in his sweat pants, and opening a second pack of cigarettes. Kenneth challenged us to interpret his thoughts, which is intellectually more bracing for a dancer than just concentrating on your feet.

He dared to shake out the balletic sop with dramatic story-ballets revealing dark corners of the heart. Kenneth was proud of saying that his dance ineptitude was picked up at the movies, watching Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers and Gene Kelly. He saw Hollywood's classic musicals before he saw anyone dance on stage. He seldom discussed his early childhood on a chicken farm in Dunfermline, Scotland, but one confidant knew that his mother's early death left him emotionally wounded at a tender age. Kenneth was then living with his father and two older sisters in Great Yarmouth. His father died when he was in his teens.

Kenneth centred the ballet on Juliet. He saw her as a dominant, self-willed girl - the catalyst of the tragedy - who fell head over heels in love with a rather poetic youth. Romeo first sees Juliet at the Capulet's ball. The eye contact is a split second look away, look again flash, that recognition, that

knowledge of like souls, so rarely experienced in daily life. We were not ethereal lovers, miming impassioned vows, but two sexually alive teenagers whose passions were unbuttoned.

"Romeo's a nice, normal fellow", said Kenneth, "but it is Juliet's decisive personality and rebellious temperament that provokes the affair".

Kenneth did not believe that, given all the obstacles, Romeo would have pursued the relationship if Juliet were a delicate little rosebud or a self-possessed young lady indulging in a forbidden adventure.

The Juliet I developed was part child, part woman; impulsive and impractical, but always loving - a modern free spirit who knew exactly what she wanted and would risk all to get it.

"Who I climb out of the window after our one night together - and it's incredible", said Christopher, "what are you thinking?"

I replied that I could not dream of living without him forever. "I would never be forced by family or coercion to give you up or do something against my will." The words, somewhat altered, sounded frightfully familiar. That was Lynn Seymour talking - not Juliet Capulet.

**W**e pondered Juliet's emotional state after Romeo had left her bed and she is agonizing over her future. "She is going to find a way out", said Kenneth, "but she's despairing." He inhaled wistfully on a cigarette. "I don't want her prancing around the bedroom."

"Could she just sit on the bed?" Kenneth asked provocatively.

It was an audacious idea that could be either theatrically suspenseful - or disastrous. It required the careful building of a character whose desolation stirred the audience - without words, without movement. A scene of silent acting is not easy to sustain in a play by a dramatic actress. Would it work to a dancer? Dancers are not expected to sit alone onstage, hands in lap, during long passages of music.

"Hold on. What if the audience gets restless? That musical sequence goes on for an eternity. I already hear programmes rustling."

Kenneth crossed his legs and rubbed his chin. He stared at the floor. A shock of greying brown hair half-covered his forehead. He flushed with colour. "Let's try it."

Our creation of *Romeo* was filled with such outlandish invention. Ideas for gesture, movement and nuance spilled freely, hypnotically among the three of us. "When you've taken the sleeping potion, which you think just might be poison", continued Kenneth, as we considered the climax, "would you slowly fall asleep or, perhaps, expect to be ill?"

"I'd be frightened. I'd want to keep from throwing up."

Kenneth urged me to mime a violent upchuck, cough and clap a hand over my mouth. He then devised a neocophilic pas de deux in the tomb when Romeo discovers the drugged Juliet, whom he assumes is dead. "You want your object of love to wake up, to dance with you", he told Christopher. "She can't be dead, that's too awful." He rehearsed Christopher

dragging me around the stage advising me, "Don't be afraid to look ugly. You're just a lump of dead meat." And the last duet was ugly and unromantic, with my legs rubbery, exposed. When I killed myself, after Romeo's death, I died with my legs askew.

But the death scene was crucial to Kenneth. His lovers were not united in death. They did not die in each other's arms. "Two beautiful young people are dead", he said. "Two beautiful lives have been totally wasted."

Early one autumn evening Christopher rang me up. "Have you talked to Kenneth?" he asked nervously.

"Not since rehearsal."

"What's the trouble, my darling?" "Oh God - then you haven't seen the papers?"

He read: "Nureyev and Fonteyn, as Romeo and Juliet. That is the Royal Ballet's top attraction for the new season". Then, breathing heavily, "Shall I go on?"

"Does it mention... us?"

"No", he said very quietly.

Later I tried to reach Kenneth myself, using a variety of coded rings. I just wanted to hear Kenneth tell me that Christopher and I would naturally dance the premiere of *Romeo*. Kenneth was not answering. And then I understood. He was hiding out because something dreadful was going on and he could not bear to talk about it.

In December, the Garden announced the gala premiere of *Romeo* would be danced on February 9, 1965, by Margot and Rudolf. Other dancers, stated the press release, including Lynn Seymour and Christopher Gable, would also portray the star-cross'd lovers.

The American choreographer Glen Tetley was in London then. He attended one of these midnight sessions and recalled that the mood was very tense. There was the unspoken hope, he felt, that Kenneth would withdraw the ballet. Kenneth worried that he had let us down. "It doesn't matter, Kenneth, it's a beautiful ballet. You haven't let us down. Just wait till the second partners go on", I said.

The *Romeo* cast-list and sequence of performance was posted about the same time that over a thousand people began sleeping outside the Garden box office, waiting for the first tickets to go on sale. I glanced casually at the list. What I saw has to be a mistake. A secretarial error. There was no other explanation. I brushed past Christopher and other dancers huddled around the board. The fifth and last.

There was no mistake. There is never a mistake on a cast list. I knew that. Why pretend otherwise? I could not weep or shout. I had been rendered speechless. I could not even move. The cast list for *Romeo* was the ultimate betrayal.

**Tomorrow:**  
Terence Rattigan and the movie moguls

Extracted from Lynn: *The Autobiography of Lynn Seymour with Paul Gardner*, to be published by Granada on April 26 at £10.95.

moreover...  
Miles Kington

One of the greatest problems of our modern age is how to open letters properly.

The current design of envelopes makes it almost impossible to get through the morning's mail without fury and frustration. Sometimes the flap has been so well folded that you simply can't insert a finger in the top corner and tear along. All that happens is that you lacerate the skin beside your nail. If you do manage to insert a digit, the lener rips in an ugly pattern, and you find you have destroyed the address that your correspondent so carefully wrote on the back.

If you insert a knife, you slit the envelope neatly and you sit the letter in half as well. You then spend 10 minutes sellotaping the letter together again.

If you tear down the side of the envelope, the same thing happens - or even worse, you tear the date and half the signature of the enclosed cheque.

If someone sends you a Jiffy bag, you try to remove the tape and staples so you can re-use it, doo? You never tear the little arrow they want you to tear, do you? And what happens? You always tear the lining and something you fear is asbestos pours out across the floor.

And if someone sends you a postcard, you have instructions for the sender to make the first, second and third fold. The recipient has no idea where to cut.

Some people have even restored to sending postcards inside envelopes, confident that you can't tear postcard to half as you open it. And what happens? You open the envelope expecting a letter, and are chagrined to find only a card. Still, you think to yourself, at least there must be a message on the card so risqué, so full of dynamite, that it has to be hidden from view. It must be a really special postcard. But it never is, is it?

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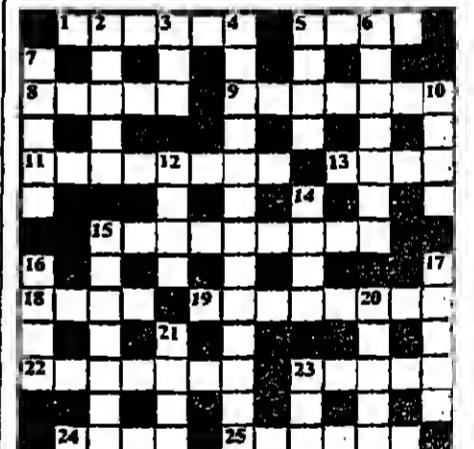
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**CONCISE CROSSWORD**  
(No 308)



**ACROSS**

- 1 Persian aristocrat (6)
- 2 Encourages (5)
- 3 To set (3)
- 4 British patriotic song (4)
- 5 Fillet (4)
- 6 Sports arena (7)
- 7 Clearing (5)
- 8 Embankment (4)
- 9 Roman London (9)
- 10 Tenant's payment (4)
- 11 Represent in words (8)
- 12 Jerkily elude (4)
- 13 List (4)
- 14 Generous giving (8)
- 15 Quite big? (7)
- 16 General tendency (5)
- 17 Intoxicating (5)
- 18 Bustle (4)
- 19 Receive (6)
- 20 Be quiescent (5)
- 21 Russian emperor (4)
- 22 Twitch (3)

**DOWN**

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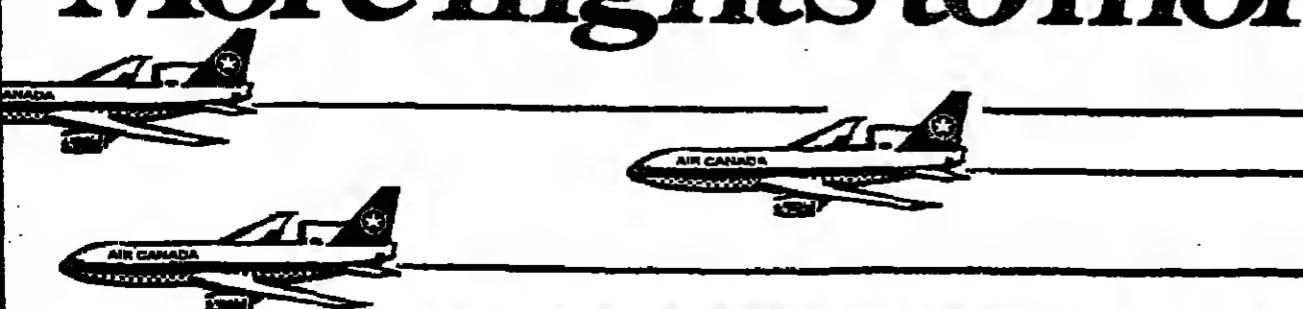
**SOLUTION TO NO 307**

**ACROSS:** 1 Via Dolores 9 Refugee 10 Cleopatra 11 Rue 13 Sorb 16 Stir 17 Unwell 18 Ooops 20 Bend 21 Gingko 22 Tear 23 Opus 25 Wets 26 Obeli 29 Mamilla 30 Interregnum

**DOWN:** 2 Infer 3 Dogs 4 Leer 5 Race 5 Scorpions 7 Arms control 8 Aphrodisiac 12 Unlike 14 Bites 15 Awhile 19 Phuse 20 Boo 24 Pilau 25 Wilts 26 Emir 27 Smug

Times past: a young Lynn with Kenneth MacMillan (left) and dancing *Romeo and Juliet* with Christopher Gable

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## THE ARTS

Theatre in the United States

## Why Tootsie looks to be heading for Tony

Death of a Salesman  
Broadhurst, New York

Wags who are touting Dustin Hoffman's return to Broadway in "Death of a Salesman" will have to bite their tongues seconds after Mr Hoffman moves his to articulate Willy Loman's first words. As Arthur Miller's embodiment of the tragedy of the common man in "Death of a Salesman", this Tootsie should soon turn into a Tony.

Mr Hoffman has done an Olivier, truly transforming his voice and body. As if coming from a pit strewn with stones, the voice retains an actor's strength and range while expressing a prematurely old man's rage and exhaustion. Looking like any suit would be too large, Mr

Hoffman resembles a clothed skeleton.

Below thinned, greyed hair, large rimless spectacles constantly catch the light, as if something artificial were the only bright point in Willy Loman's appearance. In repose, Mr Hoffman could be modelling for an Edward Hopper painting.

The glasses might have been a disastrous choice for, while they help age the actor, they also hide his eyes. Considering the expressions he manages anyway, Mr Hoffman could wear a blindfold. Most notable is Willy's smile, used in hope, apology, defiance, denial. One can fathom the set of his spirits by the shape of his mouth.

Nor is the rest of Mr Hoffman still: in a happy moment Willy takes his glass of scotch and Biff's and clinks them together himself in a

toast; when Biff embraces him his right-hand flutters indecisively and his left lies inert as he cannot bring himself to return the gesture after humiliation by Biff in front of Linda and Happy. Mr Hoffman lets pain move through him as if his soul were shrivelling.

Glasses are only one aspect of an essentially dangerous, and thereby intensely exciting, performance. Dustin Hoffman dares to act Willy two ways at once. He plays him from the inside out to the American naturalistic tradition, but also comments on the character from a distance, taking perhaps a leaf but a scrap from Brecht. We cannot help but sense his personal love for the character in addition to his judgment of Willy as victim of his own evasions as well as of false values. The sympathy Willy Loman

draws is not begged for but hard-won.

Michael Rudman's staging takes false steps. The one-note sadistic portrayal of Willy's boss is traditional but jarringly melodramatic; more disturbing is Kate Reid's Linda. She is excellent as the strength of the family - when she says "pay attention" you had better stand to - but she attempts little more, not even the period Brooklyn accents displayed so well by the rest of her family. At least she does not whine like so many Lendas, but hers is an adequate performance from an actress capable of being admirable.

The sons are outstanding, and an injustice of the production may be that the more subtle of the portrayals is less remarked. John Malkovich's Biff has enormous charisma in addition to a sympathetic, beaten-down timidity and even

a slight stammer. He shouts too much declaring his independence, but this is a blemish in a mesmerizing performance.

Stephen Lang's Happy, however, is alone among the principals in never calling attention to the fact that he is acting. He hovers about like a bewildered bear, moving through the world as an automaton pilot, his father's son - crushed from the old block.

Whether "Death of a Salesman" makes one's heart break or even ache is ultimately a personal matter, whatever one's judgment of the play's stature. The significance of this Broadway revival is that Dustin Hoffman is as affecting as Willy Loman is ever likely to be as the character rages against the dying of the light without ever seeing it.

Holly Hill



Mesmerizing performances: John Malkovich (left), Dustin Hoffman, Stephen Lang as Biff, Willy and Happy

Dance  
Five Choreographers  
Riverside

Two of the choreographers who showed works at the Riverside Studios on Sunday had an advantage over the others in that their own presence infallibly adds interest even to the most boring works. Michael Clark and Gaby Agis, although different in most respects, share an ability to seem completely absorbed in what they are doing; that, coupled in each case with the clear physicality of their movements, explains how they fascinate the spectator.

For his duet *New Puritans*, Clark found in Eileen Van Schuylerveld a partner able to hold her own in personality and movement. But only in the last few minutes of a longish work did he allow the pair of them really to move freely. Until then, he had concentrated on his present preoccupation of *avant-garde*, using a theme of two-finger gestures and costumes (by Leigh Bowery) with cut-out sections at the back to display the performers' bare buttocks.

The impression of a naughty little boy trying to attract attention is heightened by Clark's bright eyes and rounded cheeks. It is a pity that some real experiment, such as dancing in cothurni (even pointe-work and *jetés*), got lost among all the nonsense.

Still, I suppose it is better to be outrageous than dull. In that category I would put Gregory Nash's *Not Resolved*, in which he and four others crawled about, posed or writhed, and two solos by Michael Popper, raising one arm or the other (sometimes both), twisting and turning.

Gaby Agis's *Surfacing* was heralded unpromisingly by men arranging pieces of twisted metal across the back of the stage (sculpture by Kate Blacker, according to the programme credit), but took a turn for the better with an "overture" of crashes and bangs as the cast, off-stage, threw smaller bits of metal about, eventually arriving and hurling them at the "sculptures".

The work, using improvisation within a structured pattern, had some striking moments, chiefly from Agis (imperceptible even when an improvising colleague almost put his foot in her face), but evoking simple, arresting gestures from others, too. On the other hand, although there is something disarmingly direct about the way she faces the audience and mutters "Thank you" at the end, it is disconcerting that this is the only way you can be sure they have finished.

In an earlier programme of Riverside's New British Dance Week, on Friday, Agis and Dennis Greenwood gave a bold sculptural intensity to Rosemary Butcher's *Imprints*, performed around a Dieter Pletsch sculpture of a broken wall. The movement itself carries little interest in Butcher's work, and Malcolm Clark's score (from wind noises to a heavenly choir) sounded contrived, but it is full of fine static poses.

John Percival

Galleries  
Repressed anguishes and rebellions

Penetrating the character of a dreamer: Cedric Morris's *Self-Portrait of 1919*

Concerts  
Dubious enterpriseRPO/Del Mar  
Festival Hall

The one thing that can be even more tedious than somebody else's nationalism is one's own. On Sunday, the red, white and blue of the past six months' Great British Music Festival flattered limply to the ground in a final concert of Lambert, Holst, Musgrave and Bliss's *Checkmate* revealed their strength in ensemble. Lennox Berkeley's culivated yet unper-

sonal Del Mar and, still less, the Royal Philharmonic, could hardly be blamed for the grey finale to what was one of the most inappropriately conceived, funded and titled series of the London season. Though earnest defence will be made of each item in six concerts of "sadly and unjustly neglected" works, it was, ultimately, an enterprise born out of negative pragmatism. That, and a still more depressing preoccupation with indiscriminate extenuation, made it one of the most arid manifestations of a backward-looking decade.

Constant Lambert's youthful *Music for Orchestra* of 1927 was answered after the interval by Thora Musgrave's 1967 *Concerto for Orchestra*. Where the first makes laborious, formal and contrapuntal progress as its imaginative life remains curiously static, the second glories in stasis while making lively progress through its aural

Daniel Barenboim  
Festival Hall

Daniel Barenboim's Schubert performances on Sunday were characteristically fluent, yet rarely did anything sound precisely right. The last Impromptu in the D935 set was not exactly garbed, but came over as a curiously undifferentiated collection of tunes, scales and episodes sounding like almost random jottings. As a whole the piece was played without much sense of its meaning, except that now and again there would be a quite exquisite passage serving to emphasize that otherwise the music existed only from one moment to the next, without any feeling of cumulative inevitability.

Actually, the preceding Impromptus were better than that, although the other F minor one, which opened the group, had a lot of detail that was not sufficiently particularized. Also, the recurring duet between treble and bass, across middle-register accompanimental figures, was too much the same. In welcome contrast, the first

section of the A flat piece, before the double bar, sounded marvellously remote and delicate, the piano tone warm, full, subtly coloured. Why does Mr Barenboim not play like this more often?

The theme of the B flat Impromptu, the variations on a *Rosamunde* tune, was equally striking for its variety of tonal inflections and its small-scale point-making. And the variations were like that, also, being expressively turned but all on rather the same level. The loud passages were louder without any increase of musical intensity - yet the closing variation, with the scales, had a most charming grace.

Schubert's B flat Sonata is obviously a more complex organism, and its long first subject was clothed in a lovely sound. This performance was far better integrated than those of the Impromptus, but often appeared merely wishful when greater depths should have been suggested. Mr Barenboim's control of the lower end of the dynamic spectrum was always remarkable, however.

Hilary Finch

Gilbert and George:  
The Believing World  
D'OffayCedric Morris  
TateArthur Lett-Haines  
Redfern

Gilbert and George are (or should one say is?) the perfect balance of the artist who begins with a determinedly revolutionary stance, and commitment to *apater les bourgeois*, and then by degrees is transformed into a pillar of the new art establishment. Let me say immediately that there is nothing snide in this observation: the process is inevitable - so inevitable that there is little point in debating whether or not it is a good thing. All revolutions eventually turn upon themselves, and the rebels who storm the Bastille somehow find that they have become the new guardians of the keys. It is not even necessary for ooo-conformist artists to sell out and join the establishment if they keep on in a straight line, doing what they were doing, eventually their will become the dominant mode and the establishment will join them.

The present show of recent work by Gilbert and George at the D'Offay Gallery (both D'Offay Galleries, to fact, at 9 and 23 Dering Street) until May 4, combined with the major retrospective which has recently opened in Baltimore and will tour four more American museums during the next year, suggests a grand allegorical composition: Gilbert and George, flanked by Art and Commerce, being received into the Abode of the Blessed. Even the title of the new LooDoo show,

and visual *counterpoint* drama.

Musgrave's vivid and complex instrumental imagination is strongly harnessed to, though uncannily balanced with, invention of idea: the work's internal drama has to work hard to sustain itself.

Both works, given only gentle advocacy, were nevertheless timely pointers to the quality of this orchestra's soloists just as Hols's *Egdon Heath* and Bliss's *Checkmate* revealed their strength in ensemble. Lennox

Berkely's culivated yet unper-

*The Believing World*, indicating something of the subject-matter's heady Nineties mixture of religion, right-wing politics and homo-eroticism, has a comfortably establishment tone to it, which the occasional excursions à rebours, into the demonic and the scatological, do little to modulate: they simply indicate the intensity of Gilbert and George's concern with some of the central issues of modern life.

For this is a show of art which, whether one likes it or not, is about something. Who, remembering their snooker-club beginnings, no more than 15 years ago, or their days as "living sculptures", would have thought it? Well, actually, if one had looked closely enough, anybody might have thought it. From the first, they seem to have been determined to make their joint life, as one artist rather than two apparently separate collaborators, into a work of art. During the living sculpture phase, when they did not so much perform as just exist to public for a fixed period of time in gallery or sandwich bar, it did not really matter very much - clearly they themselves were the work of art. But in subtler ways that has always been so, and only because their physical image has been so pervasive in more permanent artworks, as indeed it is even in the present show of large photo-pieces. Their being subsumed into their art is curiously reminiscent of that arch-aesthete Jean Cocteau, and the way he set out to make himself into a poem and all his work, in whatever medium, into "poesie".

Gilbert and George are in a similar sense arch-aesthetes, leading the dedicated life in art. But this kind of dedication, for them as for Cocteau, becomes in itself a moral stance, and their art, from being about themselves, little by little comes to use them as a glass through which we see, refracted, an

image of the world - the world, of course, as they see it and coloured by their interests and concerns. And, as with all fundamentally moral art, what counts is not so much the nature of the morality as the intensity with which it is felt and embodied in images.

The present series of images is their richest and most complex yet. Their last show of photo-pieces at D'Offay seemed to indicate a certain artistic complacency creeping in: though we are firmly instructed that photo-pieces must not be referred to as photographs, a number in this previous show were just that, compartmented and tinted but gaining in slickness only to lose in sheer invention. The latest works could never be mistaken for photographs, though most (not quite all) clearly include photographic elements among their resources. They are large, often violently coloured pictures which make play with religious imagery, Christian and other, as well as grim urban landscape, working-class youths (not nude this time, but still given a strong erotic charge), spikes and thorns and insects and excrement alongside moons and stars and exotic tropical flowers.

Not to mention Gilbert and George themselves. Apart from occasionally pulling devilish faces, they are as a rule carefully inexpressive, the implication seeming to be that beneath their non-committal, immaculately suited exteriors lie all kinds of repressed anguishes and rebellions. They are sometimes allowed to express horror or puzzlement, to walk on air or to dream idyllic or hideous dreams. And the general impression created by the show is one of powerful - and very uncomfortable - emotion held in check by the formal requirements of the individual pieces, much as Gilbert and George seem held in check by their natively conservative tweeds.

It seems that they taught

mainly by example, which must have been primarily Morris's example, since Lett-Haines, though a talented painter himself (some thought the more talented of the two), shouldered most of the organizational and domestic chores in order to protect and foster his friend's gifts. His was apparently the more intellectual turn of mind, while Morris was more dreamy and impractical - except in his alternative consuming interest as a plantsman (his gardens were famous and most of his publications were highly specialized articles on plants in learned journals).

Both painters went through (indeed almost chose) years of neglect, the Tate acquiring its first Morris just before his death. But now honourable amends are made with a major

retrospective of Morris at the Tate, until May 13, and a smaller but still intriguing retrospective of Lett-Haines at the Redfern Gallery, Cork Street, until April 19.

Morris was self-taught, and sometimes it rather uncomfortably shows. The first room of his works is frankly dismaying: it consists largely of landscapes and fantasy pieces poised insecurely between the primitive and the professional without being sufficiently either. But round the corner we come upon a series of portraits which at once show his true gifts: they are technically adept enough to display properly his remarkable penetration of character. The rest of the pictures are also to a sense portraits - portraits of other things which roused his enthusiasm, like birds and flowers and vegetables. Here the touch of naivety becomes charming, the colours are extremely cheery, and one is reminded of another very different painter who managed to carry a certain innocence of vision with the most unlikely circumstances, Edward Burra.

Lett-Haines is a much more complex figure. While Morris remained blandly unaffected by the course of twentieth-century art, Lett-Haines was well aware of what was going on and is strongly influenced at different periods of his career by Cubism and Surrealism. A lot of the Surrealism to his work seems, however, to be inborn, reflecting a natural taste for fantasy and witty iconography. Many of his best works, such as the junglescapes with naked coconuts among the leaves, have strong erotic undertones - an element which is quite absent from Morris's work. Morris must pose something of a puzzle to students of the alleged gay sensibility, but in this area Lett-Haines provides ample food for thought.

John Russell Taylor

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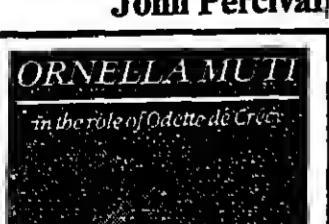
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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Going, going – back

Johnny Shand-Kydd, the Princess of Wales' stepbrother, was at the centre of a legal battle yesterday after his employers, the Fine Arts Society in Edinburgh, were granted a temporary injunction against Sotheby's, preventing them from releasing a painting. The Society is suing for breach of contract after a Sotheby's auctioneer reopened bidding after the picture, by E. A. Walton, was knocked down to Shand-Kydd for £11,000.

The incident happened last week at a sale at Hopetoun House, seat of the Marquess of Linlithgow, to which Shand-Kydd had been despatched to bid on behalf of the Society. Punters after his successful bid, the auctioneer suddenly declared that he was obliged to reoffer the Walton because of problems over a telephone bidder. After much boozing and hissing from the 200 dealers present, bidding was resumed, and Shand-Kydd lost to the anonymous bidder, who secured it for £15,500. Shand-Kydd's boss, Andrew Patrick, tells me he wants the picture at "any price." The case is due to be heard in London on Thursday.

### Such is fame

Bob Champion, the trainer and former jockey who fought off cancer to ride the 1981 Grand National winner Aldanti, has now become a familiar figure with the public. But not so with the Aintree gatemen, who refused him admittance to the racecourse last Friday. Champion, who wanted in test the going for his runner, Brec Ban, told them in vain who he was. He had to sneak in through a back entrance. His horse was last but one.

• In a world where not all adverts are legal, decent, honest and truthful, Harrow Communications Systems' letter to prospective clients is a model of candour: "We are notorious for our on-site service... even British Telecom approves".

### Righteous

Following the recent appointment of Norman Stone as Professor of Modern History at Oxford, another member of the Cambridge right may go west. The Chair of Ecclesiastical History falls vacant this year. Oxford does believe the Prime Minister – in whose hands the gift lies – is likely to appoint Dr Edward Norman, presently Dean of Peterhouse, Cambridge. The "Blue Dean" has endeared himself to Mrs Thatcher with his robust attacks on the Church of England's leftward tendencies, and last year she declared her admiration for him, to the High Table at Somerville, during a visit to her old college. In the past Dr Norman's abrasive manner has hindered his advance in both church and academe, but his appointment at Oxford would be a double coup, as the Chair also carries a Canopy at Christ Church Cathedral.

BARRY FANTONI



### Dead ringer

Sir Ian Gilmore's Bill to allow bookies to tarp up their betting shops has removed its disguise after being revealed as a wolf in sheep's clothing in this diary 10 days ago. As the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries (Amendment) Bill it made little progress until Sir Ian changed its name to the innocuous Specified Premises (Improvement) Bill; then it sneaked through a round reading unopposed and unnoticed by the anti-gambling lobby. Now in committee, it stands again under its original name.

• A wall at a Transport Advisory Committee conference held in Heathrow the other day was emblazoned with enormous polystyrene letters: BEDFORD MEANS BUSINESS. And it did. Until the first three letters dropped off.

### Protest march

A mass exodus is threatening the Arts Council's literature panel after the decision to halve its budget. By yesterday the poet David Harsent and Thames Television executive Catherine Freeman had left in protest. Meanwhile three others on the nine-strong panel, Douglas Dunn, the poet, Penelope Fitzgerald, the 1979 Booker prize winner, and Philippa Pearce, the fiction writer, have ended their two-year term and have not been invited to carry on in office. Yesterday Harsent was particularly incensed by the council's assertion that literature is supported by a thriving publishing industry. "This is a woeful misapprehension," he said.

PHS

# No wonder the milk men are sour

by Hugh Noyes

Mr Michael Jopling, we are told, welcomes the agricultural package agreed on Saturday in Brussels. Britain's 39,000 dairy farmers, who will be forced under the terms of the agreement to severely cut production or hand over their excess milk free to the Milk Marketing Board, are somewhat less enthusiastic. For many thousands of producers the package could be financially disastrous.

"EEC ministers turn off the milk tap", claimed one newspaper headline heralding the agreement as an historic breakthrough. But milk production is not a tap that can be turned on and off at the whim of politicians. So far the press has accepted the package in terms of Euro-politics with little or no consideration for what it means to the man in the cowshed, who may have been building up a herd of cattle for the greater part of his life and may care little for Mrs Thatcher's budget rebate.

In some mysterious way, which no one has yet explained to the dairy farmer, thousands of litres of milk which could be sold on March 31, could no longer be sold on April 1, regardless of solvency, employment or any other problem.

As *The Times*' Parliamentary Correspondent for 16 years, I left to build a new career in dairy farming in May 1982, and have built up a herd of 100 Friesian dairy cattle now producing between 50,000 and 60,000 litres a month. We hear that, in calculating quotas, the Government may choose either 1981 production plus 1 per cent or 1983

minus 6 per cent – figures which on a national basis, apparently, amount to the same thing. So, at the worst, if 1981 is chosen I should have to cut production, somehow within 24 hours, from a rate of 55,000 litres a month to about 28,000. At best, if the 1983 figure is adopted, the reduction would have to be to 37,000 litres.

But the most worrying feature of the situation is that no one has told the dairy farmer directly what is expected of him or what he is supposed to do if his farm, which was solvent on March 31, suddenly became insolvent on April 1 through no fault of his own. This is not to blame the National Farmers' Union or the MMB, which appear almost as much in the dark.

I have ten tons of cattle cake costing £2,000 arriving which would have fed my herd and kept up production for the next two weeks until weather permitting, the cows can be turned out to grass. Do I cancel this order on the assumption that I shall not be paid for milk produced above my quota? What is my quota? The Milk Marketing Board says it will take some time to set the system up. It would seem that the quotas, when set, will be retrospective to April 1. But will they be monthly quotas or will they be on an annual basis which would allow for over-production in some months and under-production in others? Since no one at the moment knows what these quotas are

going to be, whatever is produced in the next few months will be a gamble.

On the face of it, I should slaughter between 25 per cent to 30 per cent of my cattle. If this step were taken, it would have to be done at a considerable loss because dairy farmers all over the country would be in the same situation and the beef market would be inundated. Another uncertainty is the appeals procedure if, say, against the individual farm quota.

When the heads of state summit collapsed we were told that no quota system could come into operation for several months until the next summit. Then we were advised to keep up production during April and May. Now, suddenly, dairy farmers find that the agriculture ministers have agreed a package on March 31, and that the system will operate, regardless of hardship, from April 1. Do I go out tomorrow morning and tip a quarter of my milk down the drain? What has happened to the White Paper "Food from our own Resources", and why, since Britain's milk production supplies only 80 per cent of the country's requirements, do we have to cut back by 6 per cent on 1983 while France's reduction is 2.5 per cent and the Irish can increase production by nearly 5 per cent?

One way or another, the cheers for Mr Jopling that are resounding along the corridors of Whitehall do not find a ready echo in the cold recesses of the cowshed at four in the morning as Daisy and Buttercup come in for the first milking of the day.

Mondale v Hart: Nicholas Ashford on the foreign policy divide



## Why the man who muscled in wants to keep muscle out

been followed by successive administrations since the Second World War.

Hart takes a more introspective view of the world, particularly when it comes to flexing US military muscle abroad. While firmly rejecting accusations that he is isolationist, he has made it clear he would follow a less interventionist foreign policy than any of his recent predecessors.

Hart grew to political maturity as campaign manager during George McGovern's unsuccessful presidential bid in 1972, a time when members of his generation were revolting against US involvement in the Vietnam war. Avoiding "another Vietnam" lies at the root of his thinking about how the US should handle itself overseas in the twentieth century.

Mondale, on the other hand, is a disciple of the late Hubert Humphrey who, as vice-president to Lyndon Johnson, supported the war in Vietnam. Although Mondale (like Humphrey) eventually came to oppose continued US involvement, his record places him on the opposite side of the "post-Vietnam policy divide" from Hart.

In a recent speech to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, Hart summed up the themes of his foreign policy as "reciprocity, reliability and restraint – more specifically, reciprocity in our relations with the Soviet Union, reliability in our relations with our friends and allies, and restraint in the past three years of European allies.

However, what has only really become evident since the race for the Democratic nomination turned into a neck-and-neck contest between Mondale and Hart are the differences which exist within the Democratic Party itself on how the US should conduct itself overseas.

These differences to a large extent mirror the generation gap which the Mondale-Hart contest has brought to the surface. Mondale essentially supports a continuation of the internationalist policies which have

been followed by successive administrations since the Second World War. It is the third of these "three Rs" which provides the key to Hart's foreign policy thinking. As he told the council, "Restraint means sending troops only as a last resort, not the first. It means using force only selectively, not automatically." His apparent unwillingness to use military power has already got him into choppy water. Mondale and other critics have homed in on his assertion that he is isolationist, he has made it clear he would follow a less interventionist foreign policy than any of his recent predecessors.

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## The crime in revising Mao's little red book

China's pragmatic leaders are generating changes so profound in the lives of the country's 800 million peasants that in Mao's day those responsible would have been charged with counter-revolution.

However, ideological considerations apart, a paradox is emerging in the Chinese countryside: current get-rich-quick policies are producing both abundance and crime, in the future they may lead to starvation.

The Responsibility System is producing the prosperity. Initiated in 1979, it now embraces 98 per cent of the peasantry, who retain for private sale whatever remains after the fulfilment of state quotas. Animated by visions of prosperity, which is no longer a sign of following "the capitalistic road", many families are turning out higher yields than entire production brigades in the past.

This year the newly rich farmers were further encouraged by the reintroduction in all but name of the right to own, lease and transfer land "for more than 15 years". It is guaranteed in Central Committee Document Number One, which also permits peasants who can afford it to hire up to seven agricultural labourers.

This amounts to being a landlord, one of the blackest marks in Communist accounts of the past.

Several million landlords, exploiters

by definition, were shot in the early 1950s.

That was when revolutionary resentment ran high. Nowadays, driven by the need to quadruple production by the year 2000, a goal which the present rural policies may achieve, Mao's former comrades offer little ideological justification for the rapid growth of peasant entrepreneurs. As for the accompanying increase in inequality, they give it their blessing.

What they cannot have bargained for is the inevitable result: the poor stealing from the rich. It is a reversion to one of the bleakest features of the traditional rural society in which peasants struggled in a world of each against all.

In one county in the northwest

of China, Ningxia Autonomous Region, near the Mongolian border, every official and policeman, according to the local radio, has been alerted to protect well-off grain-growers and rich farmers from thieves who not only rob them but kill their victims. There used to be two police posts in the county, now there are 11.

The robbers' targets are the county's "specialized households". These make up one-fifth of the local population. They are the rural workers who have abandoned normal agriculture to concentrate on cash products such as melons or fish, or on services like transport, construction and repairs. In such a competitive atmosphere stealing is predictable. Before the 1949 Communist victory, when peasants tilled minute parcels of land, they and their families protected their harvests from even poorer neighbours. After collectivization, the peasants' enthusiasm for profit could lead to shortages in the Chinese staff of life: rice, wheat and millet. The big money awaits those who produce cash crops or supply services. Since 1979 less land each year has been given over to grains, a departure from Mao's dictum, "take grain as the key link". Because the government holds grain prices steady, the prices for free-market commodities are much higher. The inevitable result is a rapid rise in the production of all agricultural products except grain. If there is a repetition of 1979-81, widespread hunger could reappear in China.

Nevertheless, farmers are allowed a degree of independence that not long ago would have been denounced as *dangan-feng* – the wind of individualism. These days, the party smoothly contends the reason why some peasants are richer than others is not that they swear more, but that they are cleverer. Completely erasing 60 years of party polemics, vice-premier Wan Li declared recently that rich peasants are a model for poor ones.

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## LABOUR'S LOST VOICE

What politicians choose not to say is often as revealing as what they do say. The leadership of the Labour Party has contributed almost nothing but a bottomless silence to the debate over the central issues raised by the miners strike, in spite of the fact - or rather because of it - that the dispute has implications which affect the whole purpose and identity of the Labour movement. The National Executive passed a resolution last week saying in effect that it was all got up by the police and the press, and Mr Benn was merrily upstaging his leader in the eyes of the committed yesterday by saying much the same. Mr Kinnock, not normally a taciturn man, has been applying taciturnity for all he is worth.

By leaving the initiative thus to Mr Scargill, Mr Kinnock risks yielding to him the leading role in determining what kind of party Labour will be in the immediate future. Party leaders can always find an excuse for not leading, so as not to alienate one side or another in an internal conflict: there were times when Lord Wilson in his premiership seemed to have elevated the habit into his ruling principle. But when a party is uncertain of its identity, as Labour has been since the general election if not for much longer, the leader should take care not to let things drift.

It is reported that Mr Kinnock is directing his energies behind the scenes towards securing an early recall of the NUM executive and the holding of a ballot. A ballot is obviously the only way the unions has left of healing the divisions that the Yorkshire

faction has so cynically opened up. But events quite out of Mr Kinnock's hands would influence the result of a ballot and put their mark on the future of his party.

The gradual increase in the number of pits working in spite of picketing pressure, as well as the results of opinion polls which indicate declining support among miners for a strike, may suggest that a ballot would reject a strike call. That remains the likelihood, but it is by no means a certainty. Like Mrs Thatcher (who has also been unwontedly quiet in public about the dispute - not being responsible for the political coherence of the movement to which Mr Scargill claims to have given allegiance), Mr Kinnock may hope that events will confound his extremist opponents without intervention on his part. But he should not count on that; and if by any chance things go the other way, it will be very hard to get the movement back on course again.

The strikers stand for industrial nostalgia and protection, for support by the taxpayer of uneconomic activities without time-limit, and for unlawfulness and intimidation in the conduct of industrial disputes. To go that way is to condemn the party to the casuistry of Mr James Mortimer's remark last week: "Mass picketing is not intimidation." The public have seen that variety of peaceful persuasion on their television screens and know its true character well enough. Does Mr Kinnock share Mr Mortimer's view?

Even though there are signs

that an increasing number of the miners themselves see that the conflict wished on them is likely to do more harm than good to the interests of their industry as a whole, the dispute is still spreading in ways that should be even more worrying to Mr Kinnock. Union leaders of other groups like the railwaymen, the seamen and (with an evident and most prudent reluctance) the steelmen, are beginning to call for a blacking of movements of coal. The old "triple alliance", even reinforced by the seamen and the more formidable arm of the lorry drivers, does not have the muscle-power it did in earlier generations. But the unions concerned may expose themselves to civil claims brought by their industries' customers, whether public or private.

Such developments would tend to polarize opinion, as the confrontationists no doubt calculate. In separating those who support legality from those who do not, it would clarify the real issues in a way that might ultimately tend to isolate the opponents of law, however much initial sympathy the martyrdom of a union's bank-balances might attract. The internal loyalty of the movement, like that of the miners themselves, is an asset of great value to its leaders, but one which can be dissipated by being invoked unjustifiably. Of all those involved, the group that stands to lose most from a sharper politicization of the dispute will be those who aspire to lead a Labour Party with pretensions to constitutionality and to a coherent economic programme. Labour needs leadership on this question, and it is not forthcoming.

For pragmatic reasons, therefore, we believe that any owner of a database or database available to the public should not have to register under the Act.

Yours faithfully,  
P. T. MATTHEWS.

J. C. TAYLOR.

University of Cambridge,

Department of Applied

Mathematics and Theoretical

Physics,

Silver Street,

Cambridge.

March 30.

## Keeping personal data private

From Mr Martin S. White

Sir, Sir Norman Lindop (March 26) has rightly pointed out a major deficiency in the Data Protection Bill currently being considered by Parliament - namely, clause 26. However, this is by no means the only weakness in the Bill.

Many companies hold databases for internal purposes only - for

example, a pharmaceutical company will hold reports of clinical trials of its products and competitors' drugs. Such databases contain personal data - the names of the authors of the reports - and therefore they would have to be registered under the current provisions of the Bill.

However, an organisation holding such a database would never pass the data on to a third party, as it would reveal that company's commercial interests; the database is for internal use only.

If the public were entitled to inspect their own entries in such databases, insight would be gained into that company's commercial interests.

Theoretical techniques developed for particle physics have had an important impact in many areas, notably condensed-matter physics, the theory of turbulent fluids and of wave propagation.

The Institute of Information Scientists therefore believes that all databases which are used for internal purposes only should be exempted from the provisions of the Bill.

Our second objection concerns publicly available databases. Many organisations offer databases and databases for members of the public to search for a fee. Once again, the records in such public databases and databases often contain authors' names and should therefore, under the present provisions, be registered.

But if a member of the public wishes to see what has been said about himself or herself on that database or database, it would be simpler and more efficient to search the database rather than go to a Data Protection Agency to inspect the record.

For pragmatic reasons, therefore, we believe that any owner of a database or database available to the public should not have to register under the Act.

Yours faithfully,  
MARTIN S. WHITE.

Chairman of Council,

The Institute of Information

Scientists,

Hawes House,

62 London Road,

Reading, Berkshire,

March 29.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Benefits to UK of staying in CERN

From Professor P. T. Matthews, FRS, and Professor J. C. Taylor, FRS

Sir, The news that there is to be an inquiry into the benefits to the United Kingdom of remaining a member of CERN (report, March 23) has raised the question of what are the connections between particle physics and other branches of science.

Apart from the direct impact of the subject, particle physics experiments use techniques, for example in high vacua, superconducting magnetic instrumentation and data analysis, that are at the very frontiers of technology, and our experimental colleagues will give many examples of the beneficial impact that they have on applied science.

However, as theorists we wish to underline the connections between our subject and other branches of theoretical physics.

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P. T. MATTHEWS.

J. C. TAYLOR.

University of Cambridge,

Department of Applied

Mathematics and Theoretical

Physics,

Silver Street,

Cambridge.

March 30.

### Not holding what we have in art

From Mr Kenneth Hudson

Sir,

I am finding it increasingly difficult to understand the campaigns to prevent privately owned works of art from being sold to foreign museums or collectors. They appear to be based on no more worthy philosophy than that of what we have held.

Since the public purse is obviously not deep enough to buy all the choicest items which may come on the market, may I suggest that we confine our efforts in the future to those paintings, pieces of furniture or whatever which were produced in Britain? This would certainly not solve the problem completely, but we should at least have an aim which could be easily understood.

The root cause of all the trouble and muddle is the regrettably loose way in which the terms "heritage" and "national heritage" are used. Bach and Rembrandt are part of my cultural heritage, in the sense that they have belonged to my intellectual and emotional life for a great many years, but, because I am not German or Dutch, they are not part of my heritage in the way that Constable, Stubbs or Sheraton are.

For this reason it is not important to me that Poussin's "Holy Family" should leave Chatsworth for Malibu, California, whereas I rejoice with Mr Timothy Clifford that George Stubbs' "Cheetah and Stag" with "Two Indians" should now hang safely on the walls of the Manchester Art Gallery.

I am miserable and angry when I see splendid Constables allowed to leave England for Yale. They belong here. The possible departure of Raphael drawings would not affect me in the same way.

I would fight very hard to keep my heritage, perhaps wrongly, to be my heritage. I would not contribute a penny towards holding on to items which will be just as well looked after abroad and whose retention might be good for the prestige of particular art galleries, but for little else and which, anyway, we cannot afford.

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH HUDSON,

Administrator, European Museum

of the Year Award,

18 Lansdown Crescent,

Bath.

Avon.

March 22.

### Information inflation

From Professor K. W. Pritchett

Sir, Mr L. P. Shurman's protest (March 29) about the price of HMSO publications can be applied with equal force to primary legislation, especially Bills.

The Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, now before the Commons, costs £7.50 for 115 pages (admittedly better value than the shorter Bill in the 1982/83 session, at £5.50 for 72 pages).

As a Bill may be seen as a document prepared principally for use in the legislature, a very substantial part of the cost of publication should surely be borne out of the parliamentary budget.

If members of the public are to monitor the progress of legislation and to have an opportunity to comment as Bills pass through the parliamentary processes, purchase of the various versions of a Bill and the printed amendments should not call for expenditure beyond the reach of the ordinary pocket.

If commercial considerations are to be relevant in making publicly available the laws which are to govern our society, perhaps those responsible for legislation should be concerned as a matter of course to provide a product which, for its ease of use, conciseness and content is one which the public will find pleasure in owning.

Yours sincerely,

KEITH Pritchett,

University of Wales Institute of

Science and Technology,

Department of Law,

Cardiff.

Information inflation

From Lord Gardiner, C.H.

In her otherwise admirable report (March 29) on the Government's decision to legislate for a prosecution service independent of the police in England and Wales, Ms Frances Gibb does not mention the fact that Justice, the independent all-party organization of lawyers concerned to improve the administration of justice in England and Wales, has been pressing successive governments for this reform for 13 years, their report, *The Prosecution Process in England and Wales*, having been published in 1970.

Mr Heath's Government applied the Justice proposals to Northern Ireland, and, as I can testify as Chairman of the Gardiner committee to overhaul the security laws of Northern Ireland, their decision has been welcome and successful there.

I hope that the Government will be equally responsive to the excellent recent reports of Justice particularly to their reports, *Justice in Prison and Compensation for Wrongful Imprisonment*.

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The way we live now

From Mr G. M. Silverman

Sir, Leaving to one side the whole issue of masons, might I respectfully take issue with Mr Epstein (April 2): Judaism is a religion/belief and a way of life. If I choose not to adhere to Judaism then I am not a Jew.

Yours faithfully,

G. M. SILVERMAN,

11 High Street,

Barnet,

Hertfordshire.

April 2.

## THE VAROSHA STARTING-POINT

Neither Cyprus nor the Aegean is likely to be on the agenda of Nato's nuclear planning group, which is meeting today. But both will haunt the corridors of the meeting if only because it is being held in Cesme, a resort on the Turkish Aegean coast within sight of the Greek island of Chios. Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Secretary of Defence, stopped in Athens on his way to the meeting for talks with the Greek prime minister, Mr Papandreu, who once again told him that Greece regards Turkey, not the Soviet Union, as the most serious threat to its security; and yesterday he had an hour's talk with his Turkish counterpart, Mr Zeki Yavuzturk, who told him that Turkey will not act on Cyprus under pressure.

Mr Yavuzturk was referring to a vote in the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week which sought to make \$215 million of US military aid to Turkey conditional on the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Varosha, the formerly Greek Cypriot suburb of Famagusta which is at present under Turkish Cypriot control. Mr Weinberger replied that the Reagan administration would do everything possible to reverse this decision, which is to be reviewed by the Committee at its meeting today.

Varosha has frequently been canvassed as the most promising starting-point for any step-by-step settlement of the Cyprus conflict, because it is the place where the least painful concession by the Turks would bring

an infinitely better range of information for departmental managers, both ministers and permanent secretaries, than anything they have possessed before.

Mrs Thatcher's Efficiency Unit also has something to celebrate this week. After five years of probing and experimentation, the economies achieved as a result of investigations carried out in departments under the Unit's supervision means that £1m is being saved every working day in Whitehall. Out of the £16,100m it costs to run the state machine each year before a single Bill is drafted or Cabinet minute written up, a million a day looks tiny. But it is more than symbolic; it is an indication that the management climate in Whitehall has changed. The change is irreversible according to some of the more phlegmatic officials who were occupying top posts even before Mrs Thatcher arrived in Downing Street with her admirable efficiency fixation.

Sir Robin Ibbs and his tiny staff in the Cabinet Office are approaching a watershed, however. Their efforts have so far been concentrated on the 13 per cent of public expenditure devoted to the running costs of Whitehall and the armed forces (at £5.50 per week for every man, woman and child in the country, these are still too high as the Ibbs team is the first to admit). But

the view has hardened in departments that unless and until the unit can apply its techniques to the 87 per cent of public spending devoted to programmes, Sir Robin's scrutineers are doomed to remain in the foothills of efficiency and economy with no chance of storming the commanding heights. Cybernetically put, they must go for the output as well as input.

That will not be easy either technically or politically. The achievements of Lord Rayner and Sir Robin have relied to a very large extent on their suggestions winning consent from Cabinet ministers and permanent secretaries. Both breeds could cause trouble if they felt their cherished spending programme were under threat not just from Treasury sharks perpetually gnawing at budgets, but from an *arrivez* group in the Cabinet Office, basking in the sunlight of prime-ministerial approval. It would be a pity if Sir Robin was deterred by that. It would be a pity if Cabinet ministers and permanent secretaries took such a narrow view of the public interest.

The extension of the Rayner-Ibbs systems to spending programmes is a challenge worthy of Mrs Thatcher's second term. Never has a prime minister been better placed to achieve a lasting improvement in the quality of public administration.

## Special pleading</



● More micro finalists: Page 20

## COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Another home debut: Page 20

# Hard thinking needed on software piracy

Copyright law is being urgently updated around the world as governments attempt to come to terms with the problems introduced with the advances of new technology. Video tape, audio recording equipment, cable television, satellite transmissions and computers have all created for the guardians of copyright a major legal and logistic headache.

The legal problem is in updating the legislation that has been used in the past to protect the creators of product carried on the more conventional media of paper, film and broadcasting. In Britain the Department of Trade and Industry and the experts of the Patent Office are slowly clarifying the Copyright Act of 1956, which has become quickly outdated through the pace of technological innovation. Thirty years ago home computers, video recorders and intercontinental television were barely a dream.

The logistics problems are equally acute since the timing of those legislative amendments are as important as the changes themselves. An example of that is the amendment which was quickly passed last year enabling the criminal penalties of video piracy to be stiffened.

The Government could not afford to wait until it had revamped the Copyright Act before it was empowered to prosecute the video pirates. The amendments which are now being contemplated for the Cable and Broadcasting Bill also fall into that category.

The questions which have to be addressed are extremely complex and sometimes require new and clearer definitions of the subject matter to be protected.

In an ideal world the legislation would be ahead of the technology. However, in reality, the pace of the

legal world could hardly compare with that of the high technology sector.

Mr David Ladd, the United States Registrar of Copyrights, in a recent address to the International Publishers Association in Mexico City, emphasized the growing fears that exist among the world's publishers and authors.

He said: "As we approach the 21st century, a vast new array of technological innovations continues to test our understanding of authorship and our will to vindicate its value. Authors and publishers' rights become difficult to enforce as we move away from the print culture and confront a surge of space-age apparatus that enables the broad-based dissemination and simultaneous reception by huge audiences of almost 'unimaginable quantities of creative works'."

Those works in the past have been protected through the auspices of United Nations agencies by the signatories to the Berne Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention. They each have 76 member countries and are administered through the United Nations agencies UNESCO and the World Intellectual Property Organisation. The latter has 106 member states and gives further protection to the creators of anything that can be more effectively deemed 'property of the mind'.

The protection afforded the members of these conventions depend on the individual states ensuring that the appropriate legislation is in place. Hence the governmental activity.

The new British Cable and Broadcasting Bill contains two clauses which reflect that new thinking. The first refers to cable. The cable operators will have the copyright to carry BBC and ITV programmes normally broadcast in their franchise area.

Or, as expected will frequently be the case, a cable operator in one area in Britain wishes to offer the programming of television stations outside his area, he will require copyright approval.

The second clause is addressed to the complex question of copyright on Direct Broadcast Satellites (DBS). The format of such a British service and who would operate it is still a matter of intense debate but the protective legislation will be in place before any such satellite will be launched. The earliest British one will be operational in 1987.

This second clause is meant to

## THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

ensure that the satellite broadcaster who sources the television material (that is sends it up to the satellite) has legal protection from anyone illegally receiving it and relaying it. Two amendments to be added to the Bill when it returns to the Commons will also ensure that the reception of such services by anyone with the intention of avoiding payment would be a criminal offence.

Mr John Butcher, junior industry minister highlighted software piracy when addressing the Computer Trade Association last month. The normal protection afforded the creators of computer software has become an acute problem in the UK with the spread of home computers.

Assuming the sales of home computers go according to the industry's optimistic forecasts, half the

homes in Britain will have computers by 1986. Such a level is unprecedented anywhere in the world. The copying of software, albeit just between friends, could prove extremely difficult to police. Hence the need for immediate clarification of the copyright law in this context.

The question of high technology copyright is one that is not new to government. A report by Justice Whitford in 1977 highlighted a number of areas and reviewed the entire question of photocopying, video and other principal electronic media. A government Green Paper on copyright emerged in 1981, four years after the Whitford Report, and still there is insufficient legislation in place.

The music publishing and film production groups have been lobbying government intensely for a levy of blank tape which is a method of compensating the relevant industries for revenue lost through direct piracy or friendly copying of video and audio material. That method of control has not been endorsed by the government. West Germany, Sweden, Hungary and Norway however are among those nations which have adopted some levy system.

Copyright of high technology products remains a problem. The world is on the brink of international television and telecommunication, communication by satellite is becoming commonplace. Information and film that has in the past been transmitted by spacecraft and cable will now be vulnerable to breaches in the copyright law.

That is another major problem. Low powered satellites, as opposed to the high powered DBS variety, which are used extensively in telecommunications - both for telephone and intercontinental exchange of television

programmes between broadcasters - may prove the most difficult to protect under copyright law.

They will be used in the future by providers of television channels for cable networks and the material that they carry will need protection other than that afforded by DBS. The British are attempting to find a solution.

A "broad brush approach" would be ideal whereby legislation could be provided to cover all forms of high technology media.

According to David Ladd in his Mexico City address: "Because of technological innovation and its tempo, it is illusory to believe that we can deal with these technologies, piecemeal and one-by-one. Rather, copyright laws, must, if they are to cope, be crafted with the declarations of rights broad enough to encompass new technologies."

He added: "If copyright laws are to master, or even survive the onslaught of new technologies, they must be framed in broad terms to relate the various rights of which copyright is composed - reproduction, distribution, display and performance - so as to comprehend later unanticipated uses."

There can often be conflicts as was witnessed in the United States with a recent case brought against Sony for selling video recorders. Is the use of a video recorder by a television owner a breach of Copyright or as was argued, a convenience to the user who only wants a facility to watch a television programme which has already been transmitted and paid for by the viewer at a time of his choosing.

Any copyright legislation must therefore reflect the rights both of the creators of the material being protected and those who wish to have the right to access it.

## Welcome to the micro happy hour



"Serious business use, eh?"

computer centre has opened its first outlet in Kingston, Surrey. Interface operating both as direct and franchise business, will deal with popular business PCs such as IBM, Hewlett-Packard, DEC and TI.

Interface has been set up by James Minott, the ex-president of Computerland Europe, and Brian Allfrey, previously managing director of one of the Computerland franchises.

Teletex Canada is expanding its Teletext-based videotext service to offer daily price information on 5,000 stocks listed on six exchanges in Canada and the United States. The financial service, will allow subscribers to analyse the performance of the companies listed on the Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary, New York and American stock exchanges with coloured graphics.

McLeod Young Seir, of Toronto, will supply and update the information including an evaluation of investment prospects for major Canadian stocks.

### UK events

Computer Aided Design, Met. Exhibition Hall, today to Thur. Artificial Intelligence Seminar, City University, London, April 7-8

Sir Frederic Osborn School Computer Fair, Sir Frederic Osborn School, Welwyn Garden City, April 8

Computers for Builders Exhibition, Cavendish Conference Centre, B2 New Cavendish Street, London NW1, April 12

Communications and Public Domain Software, Lancashire County Council Cricket Club, Old Trafford, April 14

Computer in Instrumentation Exhibition, Earls Court, London SW5, April 16-18

London Computer Fair, Central Hall, Westminster, SW1, April 19, 21, 23

Personal Computer Games Show, Solihull Conference Centre, Birmingham, April 20-22

2X Microfair, Alexandra Palace, London N22, April 28

Compiled by Personal Computer News

### Overseas

Hanover Fair, Hanover, Germany, April 4-11

Videotex '84, Hyatt Regency, Chicago, April 16-18

With City backing of more than £1 million, a new chain of business

### It's an integral part of the Thinking Office.

And Business Processing can lead you to the Thinking Office. A complete system, from Thought Processing - a way to capture and edit all your good ideas - to a network.

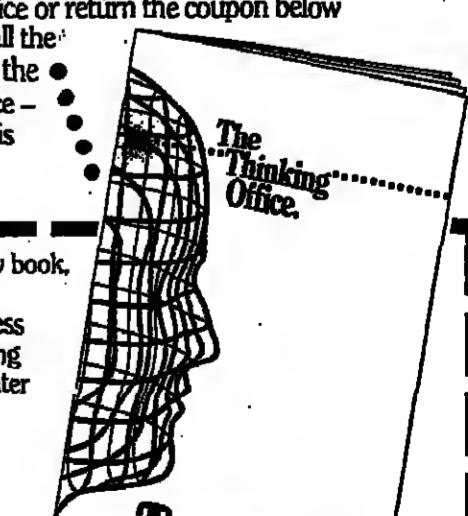
And with a Business Processor, you already have the heart of the Thinking Office.

### The team behind your office.

We have teams of experts waiting to help you. Experts in training your staff, in helping you get the best from our equipment. Engineers, Specialists of all kinds. All there to support you. They're what make our approach different.

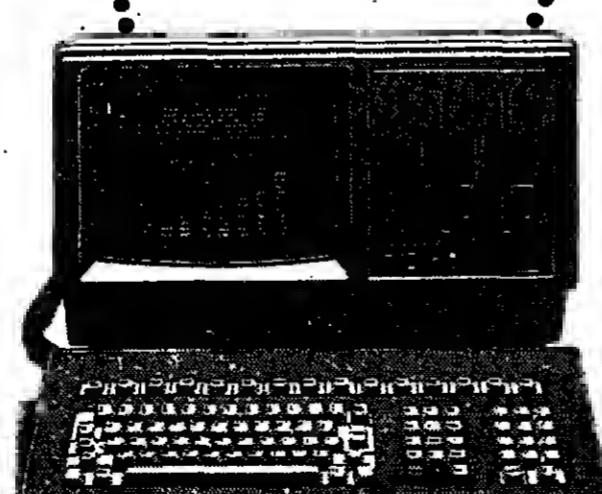
### Phone for the book.

Find out more about the Business Processor and Thinking Office, with our new book. It's free. Phone your nearest Thinking Office Advisory Service or return the coupon below and discover all the possibilities of the Thinking Office - and how Harris will help you.



### It's a professional computer.

Managers and Executives can use the Business Processor too - it accepts instructions in plain English. And with it, they can review all the data - accounts, files, sales reports - that your business relies on the moment it is entered on your system. Your clerical staff will welcome the way it will simplify their routine.



### It's an advanced word processor.

Our Business Processor is as easy to use as a dedicated Word Processor. All your correspondence, all your reports, memos - can be produced in a fraction of the usual time by your secretary. But that isn't all.

The Business Processor is designed to link in with your mainframe and minicomputers, like the Harris H Series, to give you instant access to all that is going on in your company as it happens. And with System 5000 you can link all your staff into an intercommunicating system - putting them in touch with each other even if they are on other sides of the building - or other side of the world.

Harris - UK Headquarters  
Harris Systems Ltd.  
153 Farham Road, Slough, Berks.  
Tel. 34666. Telex 848174

London Office  
Harris Systems  
171 Grays Inn Road, London WC1X 8UE.  
Tel. 01-837 6400. Telex 297689

DRG/Barratt - Regional Offices  
Aberdeen 822008  
Dundee 69351  
Livingston 37351  
Glasgow 771 0851  
Leeds 456944  
Manchester 273 7421  
Leicester 543557

Birmingham 359 0161  
Braintree 0317 3921  
Nottingham 46331  
High Wycombe 35991  
Bristol 514777  
St Albans 35151  
Basingstoke 54331  
Leamington Spa 34373  
Peterborough 237733  
Swindon 563888

TED Norton -  
Ireland  
Dublin 724455

**DRG**  
**BARRATT**

I would like a copy of your free new book, The Thinking Office, showing how Harris Thought Processing, Business Processing and executive computing can help my company achieve greater efficiency and improved profits.

To: Harris Office Systems  
171 Grays Inn Road,  
London WC1X 8UE.

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss) \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Company Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. \_\_\_\_\_

For your information,  
the name is Harris.

**HARRIS**

# Computer Appointments

## Senior Systems Programmers

£15-18K starting salary

Occidental's new data centre in Aberdeen provides computer services to support the company's UK and related offices. Two IBM 3083 processors running MVS/ES2 and ACF/VTAM multi-system networking have a network of hundreds of terminals connecting IMS and TSO users with these systems and other data centres in the Americas. Currently in installation testing stages, the data centre is scheduled to begin full production operations in early May.

Experienced IMS and MVS Systems Programmers are needed to install, maintain, monitor and troubleshoot this software. The MVS environment incorporates ACF2 security and UCC - 10 tape management systems. IMS use relies heavily on ADF and the system includes LOCPPLUS and UCC-10 data dictionary.

In both areas senior people who can deal comfortably with operations, programming and user staff are essential to the ongoing satisfactory performance and operation of the systems. Technical opportunities are excellent in this up-to-date hardware/software environment. XA planning and migration, DB2 and additional on-line systems are forecast for next year.

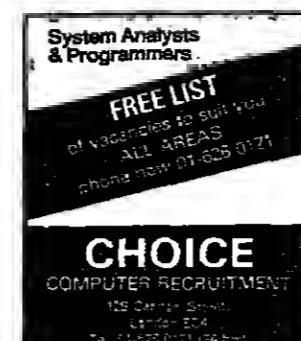
Successful candidates will command a starting salary of between £15-18,000 depending on experience, and an excellent range of benefits, including a full relocation package to facilitate your move to this highly attractive part of the country.

If you are interested in a position with Occidental telephone for further information and an application form. Telephone Aberdeen (0224) 644838 Tuesday 3rd April 1200 to 1400 or 1800 to 2000 hrs.

If you prefer write to:  
George Fowler,  
Personnel Officer.



Occidental Petroleum (Caledonia) Limited,  
1 Claymore Drive, Aberdeen AB2 8GB.



## KEY MARKETING & SALES APPOINTMENTS

MICROCOMPUTERS CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Comart Computer are the leading British manufacturer of modular microcomputer systems in the £2-20k market. Launched in 1980, the 'Comart Computer' has become a world leader in its class and has enabled Comart to head the ICC with a league of computer equipment manufacturers. Formed in 1977, the Comart Group of Companies now employs over 200 people nationwide. In planning the next phase of their expansion, which includes exciting new model launches and further development both UK and overseas, Comart are seeking ambitious, hardworking professionals for the following key posts:

### EXPORT SALES MANAGER c. £25kPLUS 2 LITRE CAR

A challenging opportunity for a high calibre sales professional with at least 3 years export experience in the computer or office technology industry. This vital role will suit a self motivated, driven individual who can work on his own initiative, yet keep a team. There will be a requirement to liaise with subsidiary companies overseas but more important will be establishing and managing distributions in W. Europe, Africa, Middle East and USA. Candidates must be articulate, speak at least one foreign language fluently and be prepared to spend a major part of their time travelling. Salary package includes £15-17k basic, plus commission to target earnings of £22-27k plus 2 litre car.

### DEALER/ OEM SALES MANAGER c. £25kPLUS 2 LITRE CAR

Senior Management opportunity for a person who can display a proven sales track record with at least 5 years experience as a Dealer Sales Manager in the computer or other high technology industry. The successful applicant, probably in the 20-40 age range, will be responsible for strengthening our dealer and OEM network. This involves managing our existing portfolio of prestigious accounts as well as identifying and developing new business prospects. The sales manager will control a team of three Sales Executives and will need to be able to set sales objectives and provide sufficient motivation to ensure that these are achieved. Salary package includes £15-17k basic, plus commission to target earnings of £22-27k plus 2 litre car.

### PRODUCT MARKETING EXECUTIVE c. £12-14k

This is a key position for someone with a comprehensive knowledge of microcomputer technology allied to a keen appreciation of the microcomputer market place. The successful applicant, aged between 25-35, will be required to carry out regular analysis of market trends, including monitoring competitive activity, prepare business plans and liaise with R&D regarding the requirement and specification of new products. The job calls for someone with vision who has the necessary tact and resilience to follow new development projects through to completion.

### SENIOR SALES EXECUTIVES, OF ENGLAND c. £20kPLUS CAR

Enthusiastic and professional Senior Sales Executive, aged 25-40, required to take over and expand a strong customer base of dealer and OEM accounts in the key South of England area. Candidates will ideally be based in the south, be familiar with hardware and software technologies and have a minimum of two years experience of selling to dealer and OEM accounts. You will be part of a small dynamic team, but it is essential that applicants be self motivated and capable of working on their own initiative. Salary package includes £20-25k basic, plus commission to target earnings of £22-25k plus car.

Attractive big company benefits in all instances include pension and profit sharing schemes.

### comart

Telephone June Hamilton or Helen Wilson on 0480 219005 (24hr Answering) if you would like further details and an information pack or, if you prefer, write and tell us about yourself enclosing a short CV addressing your letter to:

June Hamilton, Comart Computer Limited,  
Little End Road, Eaton Socon, St Neots,  
Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE19 3JG.

A member of the Comart Group of Companies

**Still**



offers  
EXCITING OPPORTUNITIES

DISC INTERNATIONAL has recently been formed as an independent company to develop and market advanced videotex systems internationally. We have already made a successful entry into the U.K. market with our Viewbase product, based on PICK machines. We now have tremendous growth opportunities both in the U.K. and overseas and are interested in attracting high calibre staff for outstanding career prospects. We specifically require:

**PROGRAMMING / SOFTWARE SPECIALISTS** who are innovative; respond to challenge and are motivated by problem solving in systems software and communications. Demonstrable skills in software development and/or a knowledge of videotex technology and/or familiarity with the PICK operating systems are highly desirable.

**PROJECT CONSULTANTS** with manifestly relevant experience as systems analysts and who are able to assume project management roles. Some staff with particular competence in project management, marketing of software systems and with relevant technological expertise will also be required for secondment to our subsidiary in the U.S.A.

Remuneration is unlikely to deter the best candidates; generous terms and conditions are offered, including possible share participation in the Company.

If you qualify and are interested, please write to J.R. Wrightson, Personnel Adviser, DISC International Limited, Bedford House, Park Street, TAUNTON TA1 4DB, Somerset.

# Small software company with jumbo sized load requires 'Soft Seller'

We are not looking for a thick-skinned, hard nosed, 'typical' salesman to blow his trumpet for us.

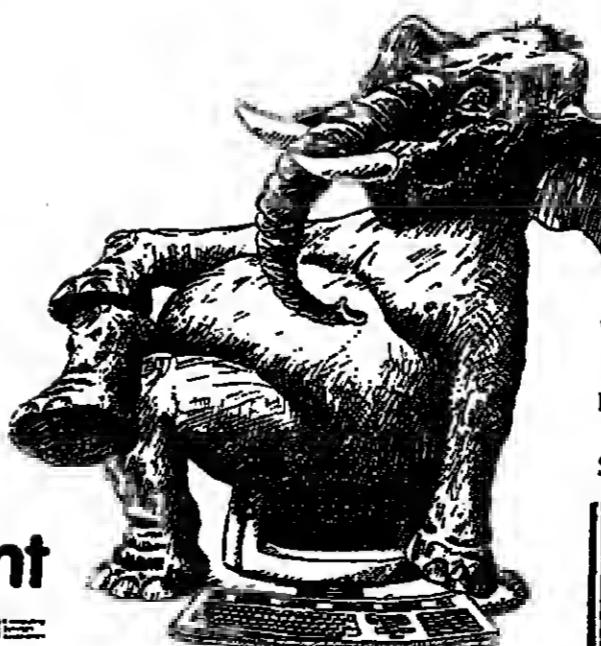
Instead we require a person with a general knowledge of computers (without necessarily a detailed technical background) and the social charm and wit to present us to a wide range of potential users (from local government officials to small businessmen). A strong accounting background and the ability to envisage solutions to our client's problems and communicate them effectively to our technical staff will be needed - in short, we provide the back-up and now need a 'soft seller'.

PME is a Wang-based software house working in a highly specialised field. Demand for our services has shown that, although we have a small staff, we are not considered insignificant. We have reached a point where we need to expand and are looking for a person who would like their career to grow with us.

- The basic salary on offer is £12,000 (O/T £30,000)
- A quality car will be provided.
- Guaranteed leads.

And all the successful applicant needs is an accountancy background with bags of charm and wit.

For an early interview telephone our recruitment consultant, Simon Koning or write to him at the London address.



**Targa Computer Recruitment**

19 Ropemaker Street London EC2Y 9AS  
Monaco House Bristol Street Birmingham B5 7AS

Telephone 01-588 9971  
Telephone 021-622 2045  
Telex: 25851  
Telex: 334237

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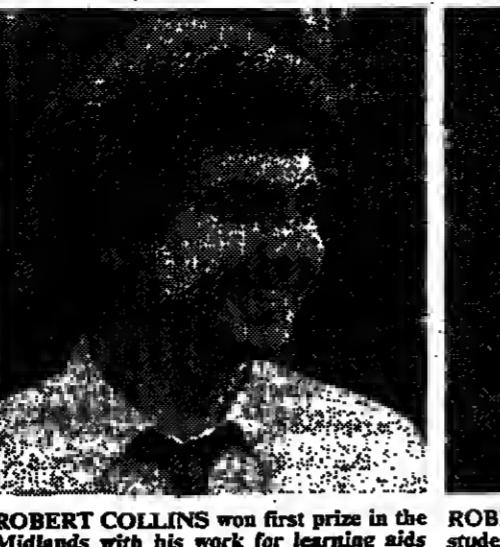


# Focus on the finalists of our micro challenge

Four more of the regional winners who will be competing in London on April 18 for the national prizes



WILLIAM DAWSON heads a group that won The Times Micro Challenge prize in the North East region. Their proposal, for a package to teach sign language, uses skills from computer programmes designers, video technicians and graphics artists. After training in fine art, William is now involved in a project, funded by the MSC, designing a dictionary of sign language. He has taken this with the team to produce prototype versions for computer and video, working with staff and pupils of Beverley School for the Deaf in Middlesbrough. He has studied computers in evening classes for a year, and at the end of this project, would like to find a career in computing.



ROBERT COLLINS won first prize in the Midlands with his work for learning aids for retarded children. He is a final year student at Keele, where he is taking a physics/computing course, and is working on his entry as his finals project. He became involved in computing while at school, studying design technology at A level, designing aids for the physically disabled.



ROBERT BEATTIE, a sixteen-year-old student at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, represented a group which won the first prize in the Scottish region. The entry, using computer graphics linked with video, is to act as a reading aid. Using a Commodore 64 at home, teaching himself PASCAL and machine code, Robert and his group have been working on the project since last year.



R. W. WILLS-SANDFORD won the Greater London region prize with his proposal for a micro to help the neighbourhood policeman. Initial police response, although at a local, unofficial level, has been enthusiastic, with exciting possibilities for increasing such things as the local neighbourhood watch schemes. He is closely involved with computers in his job as a salesman for IBM.

● More details next week about the final judging on April 18 at the Holiday Inn, Marble Arch.

## Another debut on the home micro front

By Simon Craven  
Next week will see the announcement of yet another entry into the already crowded home computer marketplace by Amstrad, the newly-formed computer division of Amstrad, the British consumer electronics group.

The new computer, named the CPC464, draws heavily on Amstrad's experiences in sound equipment. Their pre-eminence in tower system hi-fi is reflected in the decision to produce the micro as an integrated system, with keyboard, processor, cassette recorder and monitor all in one box.

The advantages of this approach for first-time micro buyers is that there will be none of the compatibility problems so often experienced by the

computer industry and its users. Reliability is also likely to be a strong point, as the elimination of many plugs and sockets from the system removes one of the most common areas for trouble.

Pricing is keen at £200 for the 64K computer with cassette recorder and monochrome monitor. Those wishing to take advantage of the Amstrad's colour display capabilities will have to spend an additional £100 for the version with a colour monitor built in.

Amstrad has won a sizable chunk of the British hi-fi market

with its policy of aggressive marketing, though the company would be the first to agree that advanced technological sophistication is rarely a selling point in its products.

Off-the-shelf technology is used wherever possible in the

CPC464, the eight-bit Z80 processor at the heart of the new machine being the Ford Cortina of the computer industry.

This integrated approach to home computers is not completely new. One of the most recent companies to attempt this approach was another in this field of consumer electronics Sharp. Its offerings have never been very well received by the micro-buying public in this country, and its latest, the Sharp MZ700, abandons the philosophy of including an integrated monitor.

Where the forthcoming Amstrad campaign differs from Sharp's is in the level of pricing. If the current price tags are maintained, when the machine actually arrives in the shops in reasonable numbers, the units will be extremely competitive.

## Italy plans protection on personal information

From John Earle, Rome

The Italian cabinet has approved a Bill to regulate for the first time the gathering and storage of personal information about citizens in data banks. A statement from the Prime Minister's office says the Bill is designed to protect the citizen's privacy and personal freedom in the face of the power of informatics. Once it has passed through parliament, Italian legislation will, it is claimed, be one of the most advanced.

The main obstacle facing Amstrad is likely to be the technical conservatism which has served it so well in the past. With machines such as the Sinclair Quantum Leap micro offering extreme sophistication at the £400 level, though delivery problems are characteristically severe, it is possible that the independent software suppliers will force a longer life for their products if they support the advanced 16-bit processors now arriving. Without large-scale software support, no new computer can hope to thrive.

Terms of imprisonment are foreseen for violating these provisions, because the government believes the financial resources of most organizations operating data banks to be such as to render fines ineffective.

## Computer Appointments

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEER

Required at NATO HQ Allied Forces, Southern Europe

**Essential qualifications:** Must be a graduate Engineer or possess equivalent qualifications and must have at least 5 years' experience in satellite communications or in the maintenance and operations of microwave radio relay systems and FDM multiplex equipment, tropospheric forward scatter communications and/or radar techniques. A fundamental knowledge of digital technique is required. Attendance at a SATCOM Engineer formal training course at NATO Communications School, Latina is mandatory. Must be a British citizen.

**Desirable qualifications:** Experience in Digital Communications Systems.

**Duty Station:** Gibraltar.

**Salary and allowances:** Exempt from taxation.

**Candidates:** Must submit written curriculum (in English) not later than 20th April, 1984, to Civilian Personnel Branch, Pands Division, Headquarters AFSouth, 80125 Bagnoli, Naples, Italy. Telephone: (081) 721-2223.

### IBM PC...

#### Salespeople Required! Support Specialists Required!

Thos. Hill International market business systems. 12 branches nationally, micro processor based R & D, Development, national service team, development and manufacture of own dedicated W.P. We are expanding our team in London. If you...

- Are a successful microcomputer salesperson, wanting on-target earnings of £26,000.
- Are in software support of business systems.
- Have Accounting, Networks, Communications, or a Financial background.
- Have management potential.
- Want to work as part of a rapidly expanding division.
- Are self-motivated and enjoy a challenge.

Telephone or write to:  
Karen Musgrave  
Computer Division Manager  
Thos. Hill International Ltd.  
142 Clocktower Road  
Epsom, Surrey KT17 8PT  
Tel: 047 7881

**HILL**  
INTERNATIONAL

### COMPUTER PERSONNEL VACANCIES

#### IBM COBOL PROG, Middx.

Due to rapid growth within the Data Processing Department of a major IBM user, several vacancies have arisen for IBM Cobol Programmers. Successful candidates will be working on a wide variety of applications including a large Order Entry system. Rapid promotions, leading to management, are envisaged, for candidates showing the right potential. Applicants should have upwards of 2 yrs IBM Cobol experience with preferably knowledge of IMS DB/DCP. The provision for extensive training comprises a generous training package and includes BUPA, substantial relocation costs, pension scheme and excellent sports and social facilities. REF: T7 753.

#### GRADUATE ANAL/PROGS, London

Graduates with a degree in any discipline and upwards of 18 months experience of programming and/or analysis are required by the leading international consultancy. Areas of particular interest are IBM mainframes (Cobol, PL/I or Assembler), IBM mini (RPG, M/40), Remcom, Pacesetter Data and various Tandem mainframes. Applications will be made to a wide variety of clients. Successful applicants will be working on a wide variety of hardware, software and applications (banking, financial, commercial and manufacturing) for which comprehensive training will be given. The positions are both demanding and rewarding, and applicants will, although not immediately, have the option of working in a variety of locations, including overseas. REF: TM 5749.

#### CONSULTANT - OFFICE AUTOMATION, C. London

An international information systems consultancy needs further Consultants to work within their recently formed Office Automation team. Successful applicants will become involved with long term planning, requirements analysis, installation management, product selection, technical evaluation and many other areas within this new and rapidly advancing field. The company requires applicants to have previous experience from within Office Automation and be able to communicate to users from office to boardroom level. The company offers a very good salary combined with the opportunity to work at the forefront of this expanding discipline. REF: T7 7920.

#### PROGS - SEN PROGS, SYS DES BUS ANAL Hants.

A national service company based in Hemel Hempstead are looking to recruit several staff to join their D.P. department. Vacancies exist for Programmers, Senior Programmers, Systems Designers and Business Analysts. Programmers should have at least 2 yrs experience of ICL/VME/Cobol with TPMS, IMS or DBS a distinct advantage. Systems Designers would be required to have 2 yrs practical experience of systems design or VME 2300. Business Analysts should ideally have gained experience from within an insurance, finance, travel or retail systems environment. In addition to a competitive salary, excellent fringe benefits accompany this opportunity, including private health insurance, sick pay, pension scheme, staff restaurant and normal holidays. REF: TT 7528.

#### C: £12,800

#### LECTURERS City

#### £10K - £14K+

A highly successful and expanding D.P. Training Centre wishes to recruit eight Lecturers to run computer-based training courses in Programming and Analysis. The courses are intensive, varying from 3 days to 5 weeks and are geared to the computer environment. Teaching experience is not required but applicants should have good communication and personal skills. Exp. should include other commercial analysis exp. gained in a mainframe environment; 2300 Cobol programming exp. including knowledge of SQL and IMS or DBM mainframe exp. including general design work and knowledge of CICS. The successful applicants will develop their own expertise through organised courses and visits to manufacturers and companies. Courses take place either on-site or customer premises and may include up to 8 weeks UK travel. Company benefits include profit sharing scheme, BUPA and Remcom. REF: TA 7933.

#### TANDEM (BANKING) City

#### £18K + CAR

An established and expanding software house dealing exclusively with Tandem hardware have 5-7 vacancies open for Programmers (Cobol/TAL) and Analyst/Programmers. Their London clients are City-based, and operate in the financial sector. Consequently, it will provide an excellent opportunity for working in an environment that is mainly concerned with the financial sector. The analyst/programmer will be required to have experience in a variety of different installations. Successful applicants will have the option of short spells up to a week working in Paris, Zurich, or North America. Salary and conditions are excellent, with a car offered with senior positions. REF: TM 7955.

#### ANAL/PROG (USER INFORMATION) Middx.

#### £13K + CAR

This progressive IBM user based in Middx are setting up a User Information Centre. They wish to recruit a person who will be working as an Analyst/Programmer but will be instrumental in the overall running, decision making and direction of the user Information Centre. The company currently use IBM 3083, 4300's, 8100's and various PCs. Applicants should have experience of IBM mainframes, databases and micros with preferably AS/400, and/or other 4th generation type languages. Obviously this position is of great importance with a significant responsibility in the very near future. Excellent benefits are offered including a company car and overseas travel. REF: TM 7956.

#### PRODUCT DES, PRODUCT SUPPORT Barts

#### C: £14K + CAR

Product Designers and Product Support personnel required by a company involved in the production development and manufacture of a software/hardware package for the travel industry. For the Product Support vacancy, applicants should have 4 yrs exp. developing software packages for minis and/or Micros, pref. with a mixture of development and testing responsibilities. Micro Cobol (or other min/micro based Cobol) exp. would be an advantage. The Support position requires someone experienced in the support of interactive software packages. minis or micros and able to show an ability to analyse and solve customer problems. Any applicants with exp. of Travel, Airline Reservation or View Data systems, will also be of interest. As part of our package, minis and micros, we offer normal large company benefits including pension scheme, medical ins. and poss. relocation. REF: TA 7940.

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#### C: £14K + CAR

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THE TIMES  
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY  
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Kleinwort buys the first link in a new chain

Yesterday, merchant bankers Kleinwort, Benson confirmed *The Times* story last week that it was negotiating to take over an American firm of brokers. Kleinwort is paying £19m for a primary dealer in United States government securities, ACLI Government Securities Inc. (AGS), a subsidiary of Doaldson, Luskin & Jencrere Inc. The London bank thus joins a select group of 37 firms that can deal direct with the US Federal Reserve. It is the first overseas company to have complete control of such a firm; three other overseas companies have similar interests but those are minority or indirect.

Kleinwort's remarkable coup gives it the clout to compete effectively in the "new" London market now developing before our very eyes. It will be in direct competition with Samuel Montagu-Greenwell in becoming a major force in the British government securities market. That market is expected to follow the American pattern. The Bank of England will continue to direct gilt sales through the Stock Exchange but the Treasury Bill market will remain outside.

The number of broker-dealers dealing direct with the Bank will increase and their financial weight will be such as to allow the Treasury to increase the size of gilt-edged issues above the common £1,000m level. The broker-dealer will become market makers in gilt-edged stock, with an international distribution network to sell gilts world-wide.

London institutions are already offered United States government securities and as communications technology advances, British, American and Japanese government debt will be dealt on a 24-hour basis. With that end in view, the Bank of England has pushed the Stock Exchange into all corporate membership of the Exchange to Japanese and American firms far sooner than the Stock Exchange itself has planned.

This process of forcing the Stock Exchange to accept change at a faster pace than it wants will continue. It is already apparent that the more dynamic firms see recent changes relating to International Dealerships, negotiated commissions and market structures as outdated before the ink is dry.

In the world of real time prices on television screens (a deal can be struck faster between London and New York, in bonds, than between London and Birmingham) restricted ID's may be a stepping stone that sinks under the first step.

Kleinwort obviously saw the way-the-wind-blows and is acting accordingly. It has a strong reputation for corporate finance activity so it will be well placed to block trade in equities. The days when multinationals make a rights issue are numbered. They will choose instead multi-million share placements auctions.

Kleinwort is moving fast into the market in interest-rate swaps. It intends beefing up KB International in New York which acts as fund manager for US institutions investing in non-US markets. Mr John Howland Jackson, director in charge of Kleinwort's international capital markets division, also admits that the bank needs a strong distribution connection in London. It will need too direct access to the Stock Exchange.

Few serious options remain open. Given Kleinwort's preference for debt security trading a link with one of four Stock Exchange firms strong in gilts would serve the purpose: they are Pember & Boyle, Mullen, Nivison and Laurie Millbank. A tie with a discount house would also make sense.

### Inside story for Sealink's suitors

The auctioning of Sealink, British Rail's ferry and ports subsidiary, is now entering the second phase. Morgan Grenfell, BR's advisers, will today send out a 50-page memorandum of information about the company to the dozen or so companies which have expressed serious interest in bidding. The target date for completing the sale has been provisionally set for the end of June.

All the most likely bidders have said they are interested. They include Trafalgar House, P & O Sea Containers, European Ferries and the National Freight/Sealink management bidding consortium. British Rail is insisting, with Government approval, that it will only sell Sealink in one piece and that it will take into account what the prospective purchasers intend to offer employees in the way of employment conditions and share options.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Land tax attacked

The Government has been accused of hiding away within the Finance Bill a proposal to introduce a withholding tax on the sale of properties by non-residents. The allegation was made by Dearden Farrow, a firm of chartered accountants, which is concerned that the planned measure will not receive adequate debate.

Cooper International, the specialist building and construction group, has reported a £4,679m loss for the year to December last compared with a loss of only £638,000 in 1982. Turnover fell from £101,166m to £98,465m in 1983.

Tempus, page 23

The remaining bidders now have a few weeks to prove whether they really are serious suitors for Sealink, or are just using the auction as a cover for winking out some useful information about a key rival in the cross-Channel business. It was not entirely clear last night whether European Ferries, which as the second largest cross-Channel operator has most to gain from their chief rival's commercial secrets, will or will not get the detailed information package from Morgan Grenfell. All dozen bidders have been required to sign a confidentiality undertaking as a precondition for receiving the information.

The involvement of European Ferries is undoubtedly going to make the Sealink auction a subtle and complicated affair. Having been turned down with a bid for Sealink four years ago, European Ferries will be wasting its time if the Monopolies Commission is simply to repeat its original verdict. On the other hand, EF can probably afford to pay more for Sealink than anyone else. Buying Sealink would give EF nearly 70 per cent of the key Dover routes across the Channel.

In the meantime the company is vulnerable to a bid itself. Having just sold Singer & Friedlander to Britannia Arrow and having had his Felixstowe free-port application rejected, Mr Ken Siddle, EF chairman, is running out of options for expanding his business (always assuming that independence is still his long-term aim).

Mr Nigel Brookes, chairman of Trafalgar House, will be eyeing European Ferries closely; the Sealink auction has given him a choice of how to become involved in the cross-Channel business. The timing also leaves Trafalgar with a delicate tactical choice: whether or not to pursue this interest through Sealink, European Ferries or P & O. The Monopolies Commission will presumably not allow Trafalgar more than one of these three options.

#### Sir Julian Hodge goes to market

At the ripe old age of 79, the one-time railway clerk and sometime controversial London-Welsh financier, Sir Julian Hodge, is returning to the stock market. Commercial Bank of Wales, the bank he founded in 1971, is to have a full Stock Exchange listing.

Apart from Sir Julian and family trusts, who hold 27 per cent and First National Bank of Chicago with 20 per cent, the shares are already widely spread and for the last few years have been traded under the anachronistic Stock Exchange, Rule 163 (2). At the likely opening price on Thursday of 115p to 120p, Commercial Bank of Wales will be valued at about £6m.

CWB was set up as a regional bank to provide banking services to customers in Cymru and its ethnic origins are echoed in its board of directors. Former Labour Premier, Mr James Callaghan, who represents Cardiff South-East, was once a director; he brought a political lustre and many international dignitaries to Sir Julian's Cardiff circle. Current luminaries include the former Speaker, Viscount Tonypandy and Lord Harlech.

CWB's arrival on the stock market, arranged by stockbroker Lyddon & Co, is otherwise a straightforward event. Pre-tax profits were up from £716,000 to £1.33m last year, by this little changed from four years earlier. The prospectus does not envisage spectacular growth.

This rather colourless prospect is unlikely to worry Sir Julian who made his first million in 1961 when Gwent & West of England Enterprises, dubbed at the time by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer as the most overvalued share in Britain, went public. In 1973 he sold out the Hodge Group to Standard Chartered for £55m shortly before the secondary banking crisis, a piece of masterly timing that became the envy of the banking world. Subsequent criticism of second mortgage activities in which Hodge group was involved heightened his reputation for wizardry.

Sir Julian has worked hard to bring CWB to the point it has now reached, he campaigned tirelessly against the Bank of England's initial refusal to grant CWB full recognition as a bank under the 1979 Banking Act, a battle which he finally won in 1982. Despite his age and various charitable activities, he is still executive chairman of CWB and according to his advisers, "very active".

#### Up to £800m in Nigerian debts unaccounted for

## ECGD warns reluctant creditors

By John Lawless

Only one fifth of Britain's insured exporters to Nigeria have bothered to tell the Export Credits Guarantee Department how much they are owed. As a result they are risking substantial delayed settlement of their bills.

The ECGD is so concerned about the information gap, with official estimates of British short-term insured trade debts still being quoted as "between £600m and £800m", that it started a telephone campaign yesterday to round up the laggards.

It wrote to 1,500 policy

holders on January 12 but has so far received only 300 replies. Even though a few firms have no claims to make, the ECGD calculates that at least two-thirds of the debts are unaccounted for. What is even more remarkable is that several of the biggest British traders have not replied.

A refinancing agreement for Nigeria's foreign debt, negotiations for which continued yesterday, with a surprise visit by the Finance Minister, Dr Onasola Soley, to the International Monetary Fund in Washington, would guarantee instant payments to exporters which have filed. It would mean

## Stanley Gibbons suspended within moments of debut

By Michael Horrell and Jonathan Clare

Share dealings in Stanley Gibbons, the leading stamp dealer and auctioneer, were suspended by the Stock Exchange yesterday, within moments of the company's return to the ranks of public companies after an absence of five years.

The much heralded launch on the Unlisted Securities Market was cut short pending clarification of a *Sunday Times* report about the business background of Mr Clive Feigenbaum, the new company chairman.

This claimed that he was involved in the crash of a philatelic supplier less than 12 months ago and that he was associated with the issue of "stamps" for non-existent countries.

Inquiries by *The Times* indicate that Mr Feigenbaum's difficulties will continue this week when opposition to him within the philately world emerges.

The Philatelic Traders' Society, which expelled him in 1970, will meet tomorrow to consider his application for readmission. At least six leading stamp dealers have objected to his application and some have threatened to resign if he is accepted.

Deals were halted yesterday before they had even started, one of the fastest suspensions on record, but not before the jobbers had marked the shares up at 112p, against the placing price of 100p.

Discussions were taking place yesterday afternoon between the Stock Exchange Council and Mr David Cohen, a partner of Simeon & Coates, the firm of stockbrokers responsible for bringing the company to the USM.

Neither the company nor the broker could say when dealings would begin. But the company pointed out that the Stock Exchange was concerned only about the chairman's business background rather than with Stanley Gibbons itself.

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The Stock Exchange said the shares would remain suspended until the company's position had been clarified.

The Stock Exchange Quotations Committee said last night that any bargains done in the shares before it was

apparent that permission to deal had not been granted would be undone.

Mr Feigenbaum's expulsion from the Philatelic Traders' Society followed his refusal to describe stamps which he produced for the island of Staffa (the inspiration for Mendelssohn's *Fingal's Cave*), an uninhabited island off the coast of Mull, Scotland, as "British local issue" as required by the PTS code of ethics.

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## Hang Seng stages rally

For the first time since mid-January, the Hang Seng Index, the most important indicator of the Hongkong share market, fell below 1,000 points yesterday.

The poor reception given to the colony's shares in London on Friday, after the Jardine Matheson decision to switch its base to Bermuda was the prime reason for the market's discomfort.

But strong local buying developed later in the session and the Hang Seng ended the day with a 9.58 points plus to 1,023.96.

Hongkong market men attributed much of the late rally to bargain hunters. But the general colony view is that the market is now set for a period of consolidation around the 1,000 points mark.

As the Hongkong market staged its modest recovery, the Tokyo share market was once again hitting fresh highs. The Nikkei Dow Jones Index climbed an impressive 21.71 points to top the 11,000 mark for the first time at 11,050.19 points.

In London, shares started the second leg of the account on a subdued note, with the FT 30 share index falling 6.2 points to 870.8 points.

### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index 1108.1 down 4.4

(day's high: 1115.9 low: 1108.9)

FT Index 780.6 down 6.2

FT Gilt: 83.02 down 0.17

FT All Share: 522.95 down 1.75

Bargain: 30.502

Datstream USM Leaders

Index: 114.19 up 0.39

New York Dow Jones Industrial

Average: (latest) 1185.82 up 1.73

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index

11,050.19 up 81.78

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index

1023.96 up 9.58

Amsterdam: 173.2 up 2.5

Sydney: A0 Index 749.1 down 1.4

### CURRENCIES

#### LONDON CLOSE

Sterling: \$1.4365 down 60pts

Index: 73.8 up 0.2

Dollar: 1.61 unchanged

Fr 11.49 down 0.0150

Yen 322.50 down 1.50

Dollar: 1.26.1 down 0.02

DM 2.6035 up 0.0143

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.4330

Dollar 0.26020

INTERNATIONAL

ECU 20.5079

SDR 20.73769

### INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:

Bank base rate 5½%

Finance houses base rate 9½%

Discount market loans week fixed 8½%

3 month interbank 9-8½%

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 10½-10½%

3 month DM 5½-5½%

3 month Fr 14½-14½%

US rates:

Bank prime rate 11.50

Fed funds 10%

Treasury long bond 96½-96½

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export

Finance Scheme IV Average

reference rate for interest period

February 8, 1984 to March 6, 1984

inclusive: 9.373 per cent

### GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):

am \$387.25 pm \$387.20

close \$383.75 (\$267.50)

New York (spot): \$384.00

Krueppel (per ounce):

&lt;p

## APPOINTMENTS

## Four new partners for Peat Marwick

Peat Marwick: Mr Ron Goodwin (Congleton office), Mr Graham Hirst (Bradford), Mr Michael Skuse (Birmingham) and Mr Peter Brown (Preston) have become new partners.

London Discount Market Association: Mr R G Gibbs has been elected chairman of the association in succession to Mr M R Toyne, and Mr N H Charmerian has been elected deputy chairman.

Associated Dairies Group: Mr D J Donne has been appointed a non-executive director.

Lowndes Lambert Construction: Mr M J Caley has been appointed chairman. Mr R J G Shaw continues as a director of the company. Mr D Senior becomes managing director. Mr J W Farley has been appointed a director of Lowndes Lambert Marine.

C E Heath & Co (Reinsurance Broking): Mr K L Person has been made an additional director. Mr R G Rose and Mr D Webber are appointed assistant directors.

C E Heath & Co (LMX): Mr E W Thompson has become an additional director.

Chestertons: Mr M L J Marshall has retired from the role of senior partner but will remain a consultant. Mr William H W Wells has succeeded him.

Telefusion: Mr Peter J Collins has been appointed operations director.

PRIVATBANKEN: Sir Malcolm Wilcox, deputy chairman has been appointed to the board of representatives of Privatbanken A/S.

AB Electronic Products Group: Mr Peter J Phillips became a non-executive director.

Tyzack & Partners: Mr Patrick Alexander has been made a partner in London.

Ciba Geigy Plastics: Mr H G Clayton has been appointed managing director.

Albert Fisher Group: Mr S P Barker has become finance director and N D J Freeman has been made an additional executive director.

Norcos Investments: Mr Raymond L Ward has been appointed managing director.

Michael Prest examines the reasons for the growing success of an important new development

# London market warms to currency options

Financial markets and promotional hyperbole are hardly strangers to each other. Yet there has been a genuine ring to the enthusiasm surrounding the emergence in London over the past six months of a new instrument, currency options.

Whether among hard-headed foreign exchange managers, or corporate finance directors wary of the City's little ways, or even within the hallowed halls of the Bank of England, there is a growing feeling that currency options will become a big and important new market for London.

Options in general, of course, are an old idea. But the right to buy or sell one currency against another at an agreed rate, and perhaps at an agreed time, is more of a novelty. The Philadelphia Stock Exchange started trading currency options in December 1982, and the International Monetary Market part of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, launched a dollar-Deutschmark contract this February. The European Options Exchange in Amsterdam trades a dollar-guilder contract.

These markets have been valuable in alerting a wider audience of foreign exchange dealers and companies to the possible advantages of currency options. But the qualitative change in the market place can be dated to last autumn when a handful of London and New York banks began to offer currency options to their corporate customers.

The strength of the response took them all by surprise. Mr Doug McGregor, the assistant chief dealer (corporate services) for Barclays International, which wrote its first contract last November, said: "It is one of the most exciting things to come our way for a long time."

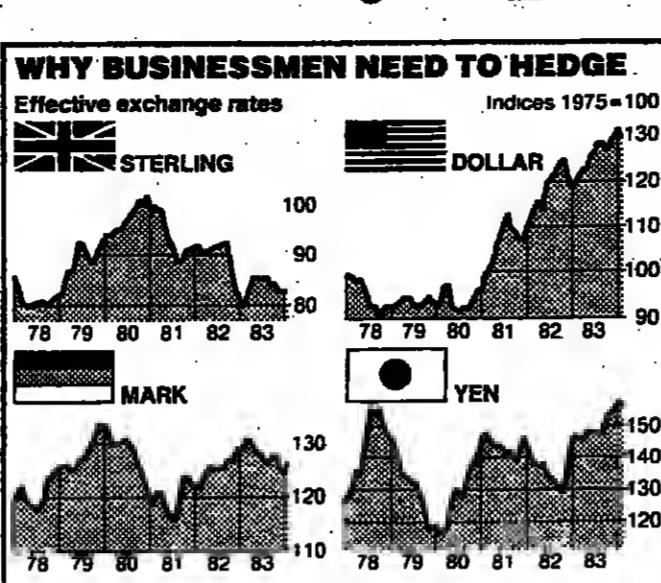
Mr John Heywood, a director of Hambros, agrees. Within a few days of launching its currency option service on October 1 last year, the bank "attracted an embarrassingly large demand". Mr Heywood is coy about the volume of business so far, but he says: "We started off being surprised by the size and speed of demand generally."

To date about half a dozen banks are active in this new London market. Apart from Barclays and Hambros, the others to have established a niche are Hill Samuel, Citibank, Lloyds, Bank of America and International Treasury Management (a joint venture between

## Premium takes into account currency volatility'

Options may be used to cover any kind of foreign exchange risk, ranging from tendering for contracts or qualifying receivables and payables to capital expenditure and takeovers.

Let us take the example of a British company exporting to the United States. It expects to be paid in three months. The company can buy an option to exchange its dollars in three months' time (the expiry date) at \$1.50 to the pound (the strike price). If sterling appreciates, say to \$1.52, there is no downside risk because the company can buy sterling from the writer (issuer) of the option at \$1.50.



By contrast, should the pound depreciate, say to \$1.48, the company has a choice. It can either just let the option expire, or it can sell the option back to the writer, before expiry, buy in the market and pocket the difference between the market rate and the option rate.

For this service, however, the banks or the market exact a price. When a bank writes a contract it receives a premium for taking on the risk. That premium takes into account currency volatility, the "intrinsic value" or difference at any time between the strike price and spot rate, and the "time value" or amount of option premium over and above the intrinsic value. The latter rests on the assumption that the longer the option has to expiry, the greater the risk to the writer.

It is on their ability to offer more keenly priced premiums that banks compete. But broadly speaking premiums will amount to about 3 per cent of the value of the option written. On the present sterling/dollar spot rate, for example, the base time cost of a six month option is 1.5 per cent. But if you want an option to buy at a price, say 3 cents different from today's rate, it will cost you a further 2

per cent, giving a total option premium of 3.5 per cent.

The irony here is that most banks use a version of the same formula for estimating the premium. Known as the Black-Scholes formula, it was originally developed in the United States for pricing commodity options. Using the same formula might be expected to reduce the competition in the market. But the London banks have conducted their own research into currency volatility, past and just as important future. They also have to make assumptions about interest rate differentials before a premium can be calculated.

Most banks agree that their modified premium pricing formulae have worked well. Mr Alex Monas of Hill Samuel, said that its model had stood the test of the first few months operations. But as Miss Janet Young, of International Treasury Management, points out, the theoretical model is not necessarily what the market will bear.

In a currency option exchange such as Philadelphia

## London banks 'beginning to take in each other's washing'

now trading about 7,000 contracts a day, that is no problem. The banks, however, are writing individual options to suit customers and may not have a precise analogue in a traded option exchange. They, therefore, must make market assumptions about premium pricing.

Consequently, the obverse of the company laying off its risk by buying an option is the bank (or in the case of an options exchange, the speculator) assuming that risk. Offering the service is only one half of the bank's business. The other half is finding ways of covering

itself, especially when the buyer of the option is "in the money", that is it can sell the option back to the bank at a profitable rate.

The risk can be high. Although ITM and Hambros are prepared to quote for amounts as low as \$100,000, the average in the market is around \$5m. Barclays has quoted for \$100m. Whatever the size, the principle is the same. Some of the risk will be laid off on to forward and futures markets, some the bank will run on its own book within set limits, and once an options portfolio has accumulated, the bank can also match one option against another.

Significantly, however, the extent to which banks use traded options markets varies considerably. Miss Susan Steele, the London representative of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, estimates that roughly half its currency options turnover originates in Europe, and much of that is channelled through London. But most banks argue that the Philadelphia market is insufficiently liquid and the \$25,000 contract too small to accommodate more than a fraction of their requirements.

It is possible that the IMM will grow sufficiently to handle the potentially very big business being generated in Europe and in the United States. But its contracts are options on futures and Mr Leo Melamed, the IMM's founder and special counsel, admits that the combination is more attractive to financial institutions and to speculators than to corporate users.

Some banks in London are, therefore, beginning to take in each other's washing. It would be premature and grandiose to call the few occasions on which such risks have been transferred an interbank market. Nevertheless, there is a general expectation, not least in the Bank of England, that such a market may well emerge as more banks introduce the service.

In the end, however, that will depend on the banks' customers rather than on the banks themselves. If the present high level of interest being shown by companies to currency options translates into sustained demand a new market will come of age. And that in turn will increase the pressure for a traded currency options market; perhaps on the London International Financial Futures Exchange.

## Distillers buys US importer for \$250m

The Distillers Company confirmed yesterday that it was buying Somerset Importers of New York from Esmark for \$250m (£176m) in cash, in its biggest takeover for years.

Somerset is the exclusive US importer of Johnnie Walker whisky, Tanqueray gin and other DCL brands. The purchase, predicted in *The Times* last week, follows a much smaller deal by Arthur Bell to buy a US importer for \$16.5m.

Mr Robert Temple, DCL's finance director, said yesterday: "We are buying Somerset's operating expertise. Somerset operating as part of a conglomerate is very different to Somerset acting as part of Distillers."

Somerset was put on the market following the takeover of its parent group last summer. DCL's other imports will not be affected. The US is DCL's largest single export market, but it has been under pressure from health lobbying and changing trends in drinking.

The acquisition comes at the same time as the company is streamlining its British whisky interests.

DCL's performance in the US has been better than the industry in general. Mr Temple said: "We have done rather better than the rest of the industry in what is admittedly a very unsatisfactory position."

## Control change at coach group

Leisure Development, the company specially set up to invest in the leisure industry at the beginning of the year has taken a controlling stake in Len Wright Travel, a specialist coach operator.

Leisure Development, which has Mr Walter Goldsmith and Mr John Knight, the former finance director of the Playboy Club on its board, is injecting £710,000 into Len Wright in the form of loanstock and convertible preference shares in return for a 51 per cent stake.

The coach company's fleet includes 32 coaches worth up to £100,000 each. Mr Wright will retain the balance of the shares and remain with the company.

## TWA Royal Ambassador Service is more than first class

**TWA Royal Ambassador Service is more than first class.**

TWA has brought a new dimension to first class. The comfort and luxury of its Sleeper-seats. The excellence of its food and wines. The warmth and attentiveness of its service. Quite simply TWA Royal Ambassador Service is a class apart. Isn't that what first class should be?

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**TWA**

See your TWA Main Agent for full details.

## STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Bid talk lifts Scottish and Newcastle Breweries

By Derek Pain

Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, the McEwan-to-Younger group which has sparked more takeover talk in the City than any other leading brewing group, was back in the bid spotlight yesterday.

As shares, despite the latest glowing Confederation of British Industry report numbered, S and N recorded steady progress, advancing 3p to 116½ at one time.

The company's profits tide, after many false dawns, is on the turn. But although the shares are due for a re-rating on profit grounds, there is a distinct feeling that the company could, at this stage of its revival, attract a bidder.

*Expect a stock market presence within a year for Virgin Records, the highly successful showbiz group, which has spread into such diverse activities as airlines and pubs. Its founder, Mr Richard Branson, is talking to a leading City merchant bank with the object of achieving a full stock market listing.*

In geographical terms Imperial Group, the Courage brewing enterprise, should find S and N the perfect fit. But an Impa advance would almost certainly attract a Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry.

Drinks analysts think that any successful S and N bid would originate from overseas. One name which keeps recurring is Seagram Co., the world's biggest distilling group which has just acquired, for about £3.6m, the Oddbins off-licence chain here.

Seagram is already deeply entrenched in the Scotch whisky industry (Chivas Regal, Queen Anne and Glenlivet) and as its Oddbins acquisition proves, is not unaware of the advantages of a captive retail chain.

But S and N, despite its recent re-rating, is still lagging behind the share ratings of other leading breweries.

Its shares remain, for example, on a lower rating than either Allied-Lyons, itself a recovery stock, and Bass. But the S and N rating is not so far out of line with Whitbread and Co's low-voting "A" shares.

In its last full year S and N

impressed its long suffering supporters with a pre-tax profit jump from £32.2m to £41.1m. The current year could well produce £55m with a further significant advance in the following year.

S and N is currently basking in the success of two of its leading canned beers - McEwan and Kestrel - which have both outpaced the rest of the beer pack in the increasingly important take-home market.

Elsewhere, shares started the day with a modest plus on the publication of CBI's best report since 1976. But confidence was eroded as the day progressed and by the close the FT 30 share index recorded a 6.2-point fall to 870.8.

Trading, however, was on the light side with most of the major institutional shareholders prepared to sit it out and leave the running to the private investor who is becoming more evident in these days with the FT index, despite its recent weakness, still near the 900-mark.

Once again the insurance pitch dominated attention.

Commercial Union shares rose 12p to 236p at the start of trading as speculation intensified that an American bidder would emerge. However, the company again denied that it had any knowledge either of a takeover approach, or that it was about to sell its troubled US

Mesell assumes three inflation scenarios with inflation falling to 3 per cent by 1987; steady at 5 per cent, and rising to 7 per cent by 1987. In all three inflation models the index-linked return is better for tax payers who pay no capital gains tax on gifts held for over a year, according to Mesell. For gross funds and corporation tax payers the return on index-linked stocks will only be higher on the third assumption.

Intriguing developments are afoot at C H Bailey, the long-time ship repairers and leisure group. Mr Walter Bateman, a long-time ship repairer, has established a near 8 per cent voting shareholding and is anxious to increase his influence at the company. He believes that Bailey, where there is a large family shareholding, is underutilizing its assets. "It is an asset-rich company and is wide open for development", he says. Mr Abdul Shamji's Gomba Group, is said to have 2 per cent of Bailey.

Business Secretary George Spratt, company secretary said: "We have no intention of making a statement. We have no reason to make one." By the end of trading CU shares had fallen to 230p for a 6p rise on the day.

Exel Group, the communications complex, fell 3p to 553p despite some vague talk of a 700p a share take-over offer. The group, which last year took over the Benn Brothers

publishing business, is a leading beneficiary from the city's financial communications revolution.

Gills were fairly calm, after a hesitant start, and traders concentrated on special situations, notably among index-linked stocks which are still exciting much comment among brokers. Both Laurie Milbank and L Messel, for example, have produced notes extolling the charms of the two early index-linked stocks, Treasury 2% Index Linked 1988, and Treasury 2% 1990.

Using the Government's inflation assumptions contained in the Medium Term Financial Strategy, Laurie Milbank concludes that the 1988 stock would outperform its best fixed coupon equivalent, assuming tax at 30 per cent, while there was little difference between the 1990 stock and its fixed coupon counterpart.

The approach adopted by Mesell assumes three inflation scenarios with inflation falling to 3 per cent by 1987; steady at 5 per cent, and rising to 7 per cent by 1987. In all three inflation models the index-linked return is better for tax payers who pay no capital gains tax on gifts held for over a year, according to Mesell. For gross funds and corporation tax payers the return on index-linked stocks will only be higher on the third assumption.

Reliant Motor still hopes to launch its new sports car early next year, despite a fire at its headquarters at Tamworth, Staffordshire, which destroyed the prototype. The fire is thought to have put back the project by three months. The company expects to have a model available at this year's Motor Show. Reliant has high hopes for its new venture, particularly in the US. Its shares were unchanged at 33p yesterday.

were cheered by Conoco's undoubted optimism about the potential of North Sea block 319/20. But Irish stocks remained depressed on thoughts of what the first significant surveys on the Waterford field will show. Atlantic Resources, once nudging £8, fell 110p to an uncomfortably modest 310.

Hong Kong worries continued to depress Cable and Wireless, which fell another 10p to 345p. But Gill and Daffy's, with figures due soon, gained 10p to 210p.

Cecil Gee, the men's wear group which has sold its shareholding in the James Walker jewellery shops chain, lost 4p to 145p. Buyers are bidders H. Samuel.

Bowater, the packaging and paper group which led the FT 30 share pack last week, succumbed to the inevitable profit taking - down 8p at 320p.

Distillers Co., the Scotch Whisky group, edged forward on the completion of its long signalled American deal.

Thereafter, however, the brokers diverge quite sharply in their market assessments. Mesell advocates some selling both on a short-and-long-term view, roughly within a point of current levels. But Laurie Milbank is far more bullish.

The broker remains convinced that the market will become increasingly "gross", with major progress taking place among the ultra-longs. For funds unwilling to chance their arm so ou

to buy the men's wear group which has sold its shareholding in the James Walker jewellery shops chain, lost 4p to 145p. Buyers are bidders H. Samuel.

Marques Townsend, chairman of Anglia Television, has strongly criticized the long-running dispute between Equity, the actors' union, and the independent practitioners in advertising over television commercials on Channel Four.

In his statement in Anglia's annual report and accounts published yesterday he says that "the party most affected, the TV industry, has no status to intervene while the two parties concerned apparently have no desire to resolve the matter."

In the year to October 31 last Anglia recorded a profit before tax of £2.7m down from £4m in the previous year. Its subscription to Channel Four was £6.5 compared to £2.1m for the previous year.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar perked up, late in the day, responding, dealers felt, to better than expected US construction figures, for February.

But at the start of the new financial year, dealers said it was a lacklustre day.

The pound was still on the soft side, with dealers seeing nothing in particular to go for and the miners' strike coming more into peoples' thinking.

Sterling spent most of the day at around \$1.440, but closed at \$1.4365 as the dollar strengthened.

Its trade-weighted average dropped three points to 79.8 in morning trading, its lowest for a year, and was still at that level at the final count, stuck on \$1.4395.

## MONEY MARKETS

With the end of the financial year approaching, money markets spent a quiet day yesterday with period rates barely altered from pre-weekend levels.

Dealers in sterling CDs said the only noteworthy business during the day was some selling of "elevens" and "twelves" at 9½ per cent.

Interbank, overnight money spent the morning at about 8½ per cent, but dropped to about 8½ per cent at the close. Local authorities were only active at the short end of the market.

Credit conditions remained fairly tight all day in the discount market, even though the Bank of England was again more than generous with its programme of assistance.

On a shortage which was reduced at midday from £500m to £400m, the authorities provided help totalling £450m.

Secured money did fall to 6½ per cent in places, before a late move back up to 8-8½ per cent for outstanding balances.

## WALL STREET

## Dow advances in early trading

Wall Street prices opened higher in active early trading. The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 5.86 on Friday, was ahead more than six points shortly after the market opened.

Advances led declines 554 to

390 among the 1,395 issues traded.

Analysts said that with the first-quarter behind it, the market appeared poised for a rally soon, even though interest rates have risen over the past week or so.

Investors seemed confident that the Federal Reserve Board would not raise the discount rate it charges member banks for loans until it receives a clear sign about where the economy is headed.

Economic growth has been so strong many analysts were concerned it would overheat and rekindle inflation. But consumer and wholesale price indices did not bear out the fears.

The government reported yesterday that construction spending rose 6.9 per cent in February after a revised 4 per cent increase in January.

The National Association of Purchasing Management said demand remained strong and expressed concern about rising material costs.

Many analysts believe the economy will slow to a sustainable growth rate, and the Fed will not have to tighten credit to combat inflation.

— by Michael J. Karpman

Associated Press

AP Wirephoto





Scottish Life  
Investments

INSURANCE FUNDS

Prod	288	Offer
Managed	99.1	100.1
Proprietary	95.3	100.1
UK Equity	105.2	100.1
American	98.4	100.1
Pacific	105.1	100.1
European	98.3	100.1
International	98.3	100.1
Fixed Interest	95.7	100.1
Index Linked	97.0	102.2
Deposits	93.4	100.1
Green	84.6	Offer
Pen Managed	98.9	100.1
Pen Property	95.3	100.1
Pen UK Equity	101.4	100.1
Pen American	99.1	100.1
Pen Pacific	107.0	100.1
Pen Europe	99.6	100.1
Pen Fixed Int	105.5	100.1
Pen Index Link	105.8	100.1
Pen Deposits	95.7	100.1

Scottish Life  
19 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh  
Telephone: 031-225 2211

## Sound Diffusion expands

Sound Diffusion, the Brighton-based radio equipment group, has agreed to purchase Alpha Liffs of Kingswinford, West Midlands, manufacturers and distributors of a range of passenger and goods lifts.

The consideration of £280,000 will be met by the issue of 193,104 ordinary shares in Sound Diffusion which, for the purpose of the acquisition, will be valued at 145p per share. The issue represents approximately 0.14 per cent of the present issued share capital of Sound Diffusion.

Sound Diffusion already accounts for about 50 per cent of the sales of Alpha products.

### In brief

• **POWELL DUFFRYN:** Terms agreed between Powell and Amyc Roadstons (an offshoot of Consolidated Gold

Fields) to merge Powell's quarrying and related interests with some of Amyc's activities in Wales. A joint company - A R C-Powell Duffryn - will include Powell's concrete brick activities, Danygraig Brick and Somerset Brick. By the release of working capital and a cash payment from Amyc to equalize the joint contributions, Powell expects to realise about £10m cash from this deal.

• **BARROW HEPBURN** has bought D B Industries, based in Minnesota, US. D B makes industrial safety products.

• **ASSOCIATED DAIRIES** has acquired Hexham Dairy for £300,000, with a further sum to be agreed after audit.

• **INDUSTRIAL FINANCE AND INVESTMENT CORP.** has completed the acquisition of 15 per cent of Gault Armstrong Kemble for £300,000 cash. Gault will seek a market for its shares on the stock exchange with three years.

• **NEEPSEND:** Mr S. L. Speight, chairman, reports that the group's most important rationalization is completed. Group still has much to do, but the chairman feels certain that the coming years will see it on a way to a prosperous future.

• **TOMATIN DISTILLERS:** Mr A. P. de Boer, chairman, reports in his annual statement that the upturn in sales of new whisky which Tomatin was expecting in 1984 may be further delayed until 1985. Board believes total production this year will not be less than 1983.

• **MELLERWARE INTERNATIONAL:** Mellerware, which joined the USM last year, reports record pretax profits of £945,000 for 1983 - up 75 per cent. Turnover rose by 42 per cent to £7m. Total dividend 2.25p a cent share. Board optimistic on current year.

• **MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES:** Net dividend for 1983 9.98p (9.07p). Attributable group profit £186,000 (£142,000) after all charges.

• **AMALGAMATED ESTATES:** Half-year to Sept. 30, 1983. Pretax loss £602,000 (£530,000 loss). Board will be making an announcement next week on its plans for the company.

• **TOWN CENTRE SECURITIES:** Half-year to Dec. 31, 1983. Pretax profit £1m (£872,000).

• **MARKET ESTATES** has disposed of its property at Chalk Farm Road, London, to London Enterprise Property Co, for over £2.3m. Marler and Gleb Investments each own 50 per cent of LEPC.

## Cruise Vessel for Sale

The S.S. Prince George, a Canadian-built, twin-screw steamship operating in the Vancouver-Alaskan cruise market since 1949, is subject to a court-ordered sale by the Deputy Marshal in Vancouver, Canada.

Designed to navigate coastal waters, the 5,000-ton, 102-metre long vessel is capable of 16 knots and carries a total complement of 376. Rehauled and refurbished in 1981, the Prince George combines the decor of an earlier era with modern conveniences.

Besides the Alaskan cruise market, suggested uses for the Prince George include: Gulf Island cruises; charter service; floating hotel, condominium, hostel or restaurant (in conjunction with Expo 86); corporate recreational facilities; cadet training vessel; or lodgings and entertainment centre for a coastal work camp.

An information package providing the vessel's physical specifications, technical details and bidding procedure is available from Kevin Conway, Coopers & Lybrand, Vancouver, Canada, (604) 661-5700. Offers must be submitted by 4 p.m. Pacific Standard Time, Tuesday, April 17, 1984.

Coopers & Lybrand chartered accountants 1111 West Hastings Street Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 5Z2 (604) 661-5700



## SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

### NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held in 150 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5NQ on Wednesday, 25th April, 1984 at Noon.

By Order of the Directors  
W. PROUDFOOT  
Chief General Manager and Actuary  
150 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow  
G2 5NQ, 14th March, 1984.



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• **R. AND H. HALL:** Results for 1983 (figures in Irish currency): Turnover £152.72m (£131.11m). Pretax profit £2.6m (£2.08m). Dividend 3.75p (3.36p).

• **BOOKER MCCONNELL** has sold Parrish & Fenn, its specialist food marketing subsidiary, to Fitch Lovell for £3m cash. Booker had already acquired a 15 per cent stake in Parrish.

• **MANOR NATIONAL CONTRACTS** exchanged for the sale of J. H. Hadfield and Sons, a subsidiary, to Worldwide Contract as conditional on approval by shareholders at an EGM on April 16.

• **INCH KAJANG RUBBER** Company has accepted an offer from Malaysian Resources for about 600 acres of Kajang estate for cash. Sale will result in an extraordinary gain of about \$M17.95m (about £5.4m).

• **C. R. LTD.** has agreed to buy from Pan Pacific Petroleum a 3½ per cent stake in petroleum exploration permit W.A.149-P for 66.75m.

• **PALMA GROUP:** Results for 1983. Turnover £21.47m (£10.57m). Pretax profit £507,000 (loss of £366,000 last year). Recent disposals will result in a net cash benefit to Palma of about £400,000. Group now extremely busy with good order books. Board confirms forecast of dividend for 1984 of not less than 2p net a share.

• **LORD JUSTICE WALLER** said that the general principle was that the likelihood of continuing future inflation after the date of trial should not affect the quantum of damages awarded for death or personal injury, and held that accordingly, inflation should not be taken into account in assessing the damages awarded for loss of pension rights under a scheme introduced for miners by the defendants, the National Coal Board.

• **THE COURT OF APPEAL** reiterated that the likelihood of continuing future inflation after the date of trial should not affect the quantum of damages awarded for death or personal injury, and held that accordingly, inflation should not be taken into account in assessing the damages awarded for loss of pension rights under a scheme introduced for miners by the defendants, the National Coal Board.

• **THE COURT OF APPEAL** rejected the four plaintiffs' claims for damages. The general principle was that the likelihood of continuing future inflation after the date of trial should not affect the quantum of damages awarded for death or personal injury, and held that accordingly, inflation should not be taken into account in assessing the damages awarded for loss of pension rights under a scheme introduced for miners by the defendants, the National Coal Board.

• **THE COURT OF APPEAL** held that the general principle was that the likelihood of continuing future inflation after the date of trial should not affect the quantum of damages awarded for death or personal injury, and held that accordingly, inflation should not be taken into account in assessing the damages awarded for loss of pension rights under a scheme introduced for miners by the defendants, the National Coal Board.

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## RACING

# Cauthen's class can help Meikleour defy his penalty

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Steve Cauthen, who has Oval Maiden Stakes but still made an impressive start to the new season, can underline his chance in the jockeys' championship on Meikleour (nap) in the Trent Bridge Handicap at Nottingham today.

Cauthen partnered Meikleour to a decisive win in a similar race at Catterick seven days ago.

The fact that he started favourite for his first race of the season was a fair indication that his trainer, Jimmy FitzGerald, had the five-year-old to his liking. Meikleour did not let his supporters down and now I expect his superior fitness to counteract his penalty.

Neefey, my selection for the Headingley Stakes, is among *Timeform*'s 50 horses to follow for the Flat. By that good horse Formidable, who won the Middle Park Stakes, Neefey looked a cut above the sort of horse normally found at Folkestone when he won there last October. He was fancied to make a successful seasonal debut at Leicester last Monday but had to forgo that opportunity when heavy rain left the course waterlogged.

Doussard, from the stable of Jeremy Tree, who got off the mark with Crisp yesterday, should be Neefey's main rival if he has made the sort of improvement that one would expect following that encouraging run behind Buff House at Goodwood last summer.

After finishing second to Hafael last week, Bountiful Hawk has fitness on his side for the



The Vintner, a leading contender for Lord Ashton of Hyde's Cup at Heythrop today

## The Vintner for Heythrop test

Point-to-point By Ian Reid

The traditional highlight of today's Heythrop Hunt point-to-point is the fourth race open to the Lord Ashton of Hyde's Cup.

Nottingham's impressive winner

of last year's race, is a non-runner,

as are Peter Greenall's three entries,

Bonbarrow, Royal Missile and

Silver Crocus. The big grey mare,

Rockin Berry, second in last year's

Lady Dudley Cup at the Worcester-

hire, must have a chance but has not

been seen out since her Warwick

Forest chase win in February 22.

Furnivall won the four-mile North

Wiltshire ladies' race and Suredy

Right is improving.

Though his owner thinks the

course may not suit him, my

selection must be the Vintner, who

won the VWH ladies' open at Parkham

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Forest chase win in February 22.

Furnivall won the four-mile North

Wiltshire ladies' race and Suredy

Right is improving.

Though his owner thinks the

course may not suit him, my

## RUGBY UNION

### A team too bubbly to be fed on oranges

By Gerald Davies

Wales could do with a British team of its own to serve as an antidote now and again during the season to relieve the pressure from the rigours of the club scene. New Zealand have one and so have South Africa and upon the inspired prompting of Jean Pierre Rives, so nowadays have France.

The nearest we have is the past and the Welsh Rugby Union might dream of something for the future - is the occasional appearance of the Crawshays RFC XV, who this evening at Strathey Park, play the WRU President's XV, not only as a limbering up exercise for the Welsh game on Saturday but also as a means of raising funds for the charitable trust in support of injured players.

The Crawshays' RFC was the brainchild of Capt Geoffrey Crawshay of the famous family of iron masters from Merthyr. It was formed in 1922. He was a philanthropist with interests in politics, industry and the arts and had a love of all things Welsh. He was a self-taught Welsh speaker, an Eisteddfod Bard and, eccentrically, perhaps, wore a green cloak as a badge of his love of the country.

Perhaps in compensation for the passing of their Cornish expedition, which came to an end in 1979, Crawshay's now take off for France where their president, Sir William Crawshay, was one of the first to land during the Second World War to organize the Resistance. He was awarded the DSO, the Legion d'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre. On his first visit to France in 1979 to play St Georges, there was a limit to the hospitality. Oranges were much too mundane fare to be served up at half-time for such distinguished guests. Instead the team was served with the best champagne. They were dubbed with a blessing of the Barbarians, the Barbarian Gallois.

The club is financed by some sponsorship and by the annual subscriptions of 250 vice-president. Much against the exaggerated impression which parts Welsh rugby gives as to their search for liberal expenses, few of them accept any travelling expenses. This might seem entirely appropriate for Neville Welsh, their team manager and fixture secretary, who might get a nod of approval for he is a solicitor in partnership with a famous Howe from Port Talbot who not so long ago was Chancellor of the Exchequer.

#### GOLF

### Couples confirms the end of an era

From Mitchell Platis, Ponte Vedra, Florida



Couples: exciting future

be reserved for players of his magnitude.

Even Couples acknowledged before setting out that he could not expect any favour from the fan whose hero-worshipping nature compels them to offer their vocal support to players such as his partners Watson and Ballesteros.

"Couples want to see Tom Seve, or Jack Nicklaus win all the time," Couples explained. "That's not to say they want me to play badly. But it's the big names they like to see winning."

Couples earned his cheque for £102,000, and the second triumph of his career because he could admirably not only with the tantalising players' course at Sawgrass, but also with the considerable pressure. At 24 years old, and now with a 10-year exemption to the tour, he has an exciting future. But even though he may now have risen to number one in the official money list, he can never expect to entirely dominate the golf scene.

#### PUBLIC NOTICES

ELECTION OF DENTISTS TO THE GENERAL DENTAL COUNCIL UNDER THE DENTAL ACT, 1980. Constituency: Dentists who are members of the Royal College of ENGLAND, the RCE, the RCD and the Chamber of Dentists.

A Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Dentists Act, 1980, an election will be held by the General Dental Council in respect of the constituency of Dentists who are members of the Royal College of ENGLAND, the RCE, the RCD and the Chamber of Dentists.

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# Legal Appointments

## LAWYERS

### The widest range of career options

The Government Legal Service offers careers which encompass all aspects of the law. Whether in an advisory or decision-making role, or in general legal work or a specialised area, lawyers can both gain invaluable experience and attain high levels of responsibility at an early stage. Opportunities now exist in the following areas:

#### ADVISORY

Department of the Environment - 2 posts  
Beyond the interpretation of legislation, lawyers handle an exceptional variety of intellectually stimulating work. This can include rendering advice to Ministers and officials, drafting and interpreting complex legislation, and objectively reviewing any wider legal issues that a case may raise. Department of Health and Safety - up to 2 posts  
Managing a comprehensive legal service, the Department and the Health and Safety Commissioners Department, lawyers are faced with a wide range of tasks involving, for example, general advisory work and negotiations concerning commercial, administrative, domestic, EEC and international law. Much substantive and regulatory law in the commercial field is covered, relating to both nationalised and private industries. These posts involve some overseas travel.

#### ADVISORY AND LITIGATION

Ministry Revenue - 3 posts  
The posts are in the Solicitor's Office which handles a wide range of legal work. Lawyers render advice in respect of taxes and rating valuations, conduct litigation and instruct counsel in the superior courts, and prepare cases for appeal tribunals and the lower courts. Experience in advocacy would be advantageous.

Mistry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food - 2 posts  
The Legal Department provides a comprehensive legal service to the Ministry. Topics covered include agricultural commodities, food, fisheries, the Common Agricultural Policy, animal health and welfare, agricultural tenancy and the environmental aspects of farming. Initially one post could be litigious (including the opportunity for advocacy) and the other on the advisory and Parliamentary side.

#### ADVISORY/CIVIL LITIGATION

Treasury Solicitor's Department - 2/3 posts  
One of the largest legal departments in the world, the Treasury Solicitor's Department acts as Legal Advisor to most government departments and other government agencies. Lawyers deal with an immense variety of issues covering contracts, intellectual property and trusts, together with litigation in the High Court and the House of Lords. They also conduct cases at the Court of the European Community, present evidence in major public inquiries, and represent departments at other inquiries and tribunals.

#### CONVEYANCING

Treasury Solicitor's Department - up to 2 posts  
These appointments will be on a period basis of up to 3 years which may be extended to 5 years. The Treasury Solicitor's Department provides conveyancing services for all government departments and a number of other bodies including the Electricity Commission, the largest landowner in England. The work involves a very wide range of conveyancing transactions

Unless otherwise stated, all posts are based in London.

All candidates must be admitted (or about to be) or called to England and have recent relevant practical experience. Appointments are at Legal Assistant level or, for candidates aged at least 27 and of marked ability and potential, Senior Legal Assistant.

Salaries: Legal Assistant - £10,500 - £14,700, starting on up to £11,600 depending on age. Promotion to SLA could come after one year for those with at least 5 years' previous professional experience.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

## SOLICITOR OR BARRISTER

### Employment Law & Industrial Relations Five figure salary + Car

As the largest regional Engineering Employers' Association in the country, our employment law and industrial relations advice must be of the highest quality.

Not only do we have to analyse existing and new employment legislation, but also translate its implications into clear, practical guidance for our members.

We seek a qualified solicitor or barrister aged between 24 and 30, join our team. He or she must be able to demonstrate a sensitivity for industrial relations and be prepared to work closely with member companies in solving both their employment law and industrial relations problems.

Consequently, two major components of the job are conducting negotiations with a wide variety of manual and staff unions and representing member companies before the Industrial Tribunal.

This challenging opportunity will attract lawyers who see the law as having significant effects on industry and the people who work in it. We shall provide the specialist training to bring your industrial relations knowledge up to a high standard. In addition to an attractive five figure salary, a car, pension, free medical insurance and relocation expenses are the prime conditions of service offered.

Please write, giving brief details only initially to: The Director, Engineering Employers' West Midlands Association, St. James's House, Frederick Road, EDGASTON, Birmingham, B15 1LL.

South Lincolnshire Solicitors  
have two vacancies for

### ASSISTANT SOLICITORS both offering real partnership prospects of a suitable applicant.

In their Litigation Department they require an Assistant Solicitor of not less than three years standing to undertake considerable responsibility with a minimum of supervision. Salary commensurate with experience but persons without an ability to command a salary in excess of £10,000 should not apply.

The second vacancy occurs in their Conveyancing Department for a newly qualified solicitor able to undertake routine conveyancing without supervision and a small amount of general work possibly including advocacy. Salary c£8,000.

Applications with detailed cv to

**NORTON & HAMILTON**  
4 St Peter's Hill, Grantham,  
Lincolnshire NG11 6QD.

## BARRISTERS' CHAMBERS

A new set of Chambers being formed invites applications for tenancies which will be treated in strictest confidence.

Box 2512H The Times

## BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Solicitor, British Telecommunications, has vacancies for enthusiastic young solicitors to his office. The office consists of three departments: Advisory Department, Litigation and Prosecution Department and Conveyancing Department. The first two are based in London NW1, shortly moving to EC1, and the third in London N7. Several current vacancies are in Advisory and Conveyancing Departments. The posts in the Advisory Department are also open to barristers who are prepared to seek admission as solicitors.

Applicants for the Advisory Department posts must have recent practical experience in industry or private practice of a wide range of commercial work including commercial contracts. Applicants for the posts in the Conveyancing Department must have substantial experience of operational conveyancing and of real property law. Starting salary will be between £15,000 and £16,483 inclusive of £1,400 London allowance, depending on age, qualifications and experience. Prospects for advancement are good - maximum salary of £23,216 at the next higher level. Benefits include contributory pension scheme and five weeks' annual holiday. For an application form (to be returned by 25 April 1984) please write to:

The Solicitor,  
British  
Telecommunications  
1AGV, 1st Floor,  
286 Euston Road,  
London NW1 3DE.  
Please state whether you are interested in a vacancy in Advisory or Conveyancing Department.

## BRISTOL

A well established 5-partner firm with offices in London and Bristol requires an Assistant Solicitor for its Bristol office.

The right candidate is likely to be:

1. Newly admitted or with up to two years' experience.
2. Primarily involved in domestic conveyancing, with an interest in building on established sources of business.
3. Willing to undertake County Court litigation (not advocacy).

The salary, which will be above average, will depend on experience.

Applications, with brief personal details, to: Box 2494H The Times.

## COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE LAW CLERK

£6,264 - £7,896

To assist the County prosecuting Solicitor by drawing instructions to and attending Crown Courts to instruct Counsel. Other work will include preparation of witness statements and other legal documents. Reduced accommodation may be available. Preference will be given to a Legal Executive or person studying for such qualification.

Application forms, returnable by Monday, 16th April, David C. Hedges, County of Cambridge Law Clerks, The Old Sessions House, HUNTINGDON, Cambs, PE19 2PL. Tel No: (0480) 541111, Ext 602.

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Ideally aged around 30, the applicant will have at least three years post qualification experience of Trust work, probably gained with a leading London practice. Any experience of life assurance or pension schemes will be an advantage.

Reuter Simkin are instructed to administer the recruitment, apply in writing or by telephone quoting ref PW C96. For Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405 6852.

## REUTER SIMKIN RECRUITMENT

## Cameron Markby

Cameron Markby wish to recruit a recently admitted solicitor to train in banking, equity investment and security work.

Applicants should have a sound basic training in company and commercial work gained in articles or subsequently, a good academic record and be prepared to work under pressure on demanding and interesting matters.

Salary will be attractive and prospects are excellent.

Applications for this post, quoting ref. RM/C97, must be made to Reuter Simkin Ltd 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405 6852. Telex: 884064 Fax: 01-405 3677 who are instructed to conduct first interviews.

## REUTER SIMKIN RECRUITMENT

## Conveyancing Solicitor.

We wish to recruit a Solicitor for our newly formed Conveyancing Section situated in Birmingham. The Section will handle the conveyancing requirements of Bank Staff moved at its request.

The ideal candidate should have two/three years post qualification experience in general conveyancing (but recently admitted solicitors will be considered).

The successful candidate will work with the most up-to-date computer and electronic funds transfer systems.

He or she will be offered an attractive salary and initially given a two year contract.

Please write in the first instance giving details of age, qualifications, experience and present salary to: H. G. Reynolds Esq., Legal Department, National Westminster Bank PLC, 20 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EJ.

## NatWest The Action Bank

## INTERIGHTS New International Human Rights Law CENTRE (London based) seeks

### LEGAL OFFICER

Further details from:  
Jeremy McBride  
High Hall, Chelmsford  
Essex CM1 1LS  
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We are an equal opportunity employer

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Times

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We provide Litigation to cover for the following areas: leases, leases, subleases, development, planning, environmental protection. Assessments very often for new solicitors to general practitioners and other assessors available for local districts.

Applications are invited from solicitors recently qualified in England, who wish to work in a commercial environment which will provide them with a very wide range of experience.

Please telephone Gatwick 081-6336 (24 hour telephone) for an application form.

## Assistant Solicitor

£9,600 pa Gatwick

British Airports Authority, which owns and operates seven airports in the UK, including Heathrow and Gatwick - two of the world's major international airports, wishes to appoint a recently qualified Solicitor to join its legal department at its head office at Gatwick Airport. The department provides a comprehensive legal service to the Authority and its overseas consultancy company - British Airports International.

The post is wide-ranging, interesting and immediate. The successful applicant will be involved in commercial conveyancing, many aspects of administrative law, consumer legislation, planning, engineering, employment, road traffic, aviation, and EEC law. This is a far from exhaustive list as the department advises on all aspects of the law relevant to the Authority's business.

Applications are invited from solicitors recently qualified in England, who wish to work in a commercial environment which will provide them with a very wide range of experience.

Please telephone Gatwick 081-6336 (24 hour telephone) for an application form.

## SHIPPING

Richards, Butler & Co. have vacancies in their Shipping Department for newly qualified solicitors to assist partners engaged in all aspects of shipping, in particular charterparty arbitrations.

Although some experience is desirable, an appetite for hard work and the ability to analyse complex problems and suggest practical commercial solutions is far more important.

Salary, while reflecting age and experience, will be generous. There will be some opportunity for foreign travel.

Please write with full curriculum vitae to A. D. Taylor.

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## Deputy Judge Advocate

The Lord Chancellor invites applications for appointment as a Deputy Judge Advocate in the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Royal Canadian Air Force or as members of the bar of England or Northern Ireland, or as members of the Faculty of Advocates, not less than five years' standing.

A person appointed as a Deputy Judge Advocate will in due course be considered for appointment as an Assistant Judge Advocate General. The present salary of a Deputy Judge Advocate is £14,401 - £19,317, plus £1,250 Inner London Weighting. The salary of an Assistant Judge Advocate is £19,243 - £23,159, also plus £1,250 Inner London Weighting.

Assistant Judge Advocates General with suitable experience may be considered for appointment as Recorders. Applications for appointment as Recorders, or as members of the Faculty of Advocates, should be submitted by a Recorder or Assistant Recorder to relinquish that appointment.

A sound knowledge of English criminal law and the law of evidence and experience of criminal court practice is essential. Acquaintance with service life and traditions, and some previous experience of court-martial is an advantage. Applications must be prepared to go to the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Applications should be submitted not later than Friday, 11th May, 1984, to Mr F. C. Yennas, Lord Chancellor's Department, Neville House, Pigeon Street, London SW1P 4LS. Application forms will be provided on request to that address, or by telephone to 01-211 8084.

## TAYLOR WOODROW CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY GROUP

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## TAYLOR WOODROW

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Applications, with full CV, please, to: A. R. Nicoll, General Manager, HEDGES, 15 St Helen's Place, London, EC3A 6DZ.

### Legal Appointments

are featured every

TUESDAY  
01-278 9161/5



# Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davall

## BBC 1

6.00 Cefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Dix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; consumer affairs at 6.40 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50, 8.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; Annska Rice at 7.40; Mark Page's pop news at 7.50; pop video at 7.55; inside Ronnie Scott's house at 8.15; video report at 8.35; Rustle Lee's cookery hints at 9.30.

9.00 The Craft of the Weaver. The last in the five-programme series and Ann Sutton discusses Woven Hangings (r).

9.25 Cefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gibney (r). 10.55 Cefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 12.57 Regional News (London and SE only); final news report followed by news headlines. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Includes examples of the illustrative expertise of Carol Lawson and Chris McEwan, plus music from The Dubliners. 1.45 Little Misses and the Mister Men. For the very young (r).

2.00 Caught in Time. James Cameron introduces a programme of home movies from the 20s and 30s (r). 2.20 Film: The Show Goes On (1937) starring Gracie Fields. Musical comedy about a mill girl who wants to be a singing star. Directed by Basil Dearden.

3.45 Cartoon. 3.53 Regional news (not London). 3.55 Play School, presented by Shireen Shah. 4.20 The New Adventures of Mighty Mouse. 4.25 Professor Popper's Problems. New comedy series starring Charlie Dingle. 4.40 Charlie Brown (r). 5.05 Charlie Brown's Little Secrets. A play by Roger Popper about a young girl with problems. Starring Holly Aird (r).

5.40 Sixty Minutes includes news read by Moira Stuart at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55; and news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 The Best of Paul Daniels. Highlights from the magician's recent programmes with guests, bubble blower Tom Noddy, The Trogdorors with their 'Globe of Death' and balancing act, Crazy Monroe.

7.40 A Question of Sport. Bar Beaumont and Emyln Hughes captain two teams in a test of sporting knowledge.

8.10 Dallas. Cliff Barnes is trying to raise a modest \$260 million loan from a man who is in cahoots with JR. Meanwhile Clayton expresses concern over Miss Ellie's wedding plans.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Play for Today: King, by Barrie Keats. Thomas Baptista stars as King, a retired train driver who wants to return to his native Jamaica, (see Choice).

10.45 In Charge of Our Own Destiny, Margaret Percy reports on the work of the Samaritans in Northern Ireland.

11.33 News headlines.

11.35 What a Picture. Lord Patrick Lichfield shares memories from his personal photographic album with Morgan Cross.

12.05 Weather.

## TV-am

6.55 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and John Stapleton. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.05, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; consumer affairs at 6.40 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50, 8.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; Annska Rice at 7.40; Mark Page's pop news at 7.50; pop video at 7.55; inside Ronnie Scott's house at 8.15; video report at 8.35; Rustle Lee's cookery hints between 8.30 and 9.00.

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12.05 Weather.

## ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street. Learning and laughs with the Muppets. 10.25 Film: The Life of His Times (1955) starring Richard Harris as Mr Pastry, an old lad whose release from prison comes as an embarrassment to his social climbing daughter. Directed by Leslie Hiscott. 11.35 Once Upon a Time... Man. The invaders of the Roman Empire. Cockleshell Bay. Seaside adventures of the Cockle twins. 12.00 Rainbow. Learning with puppets. (r). 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 A Plus. Mavis Nicholson's guest is actor Simon Callow. 1.45 The High Road. The first of a new series about the residents of the Scottish highland estate Glendarroch.

2.00 Comedy Tonight. A study of comedy. This week: on comedy. 3.00 Mr and Mrs. Husband and wife quiz game. 3.30 Miracles Take Longer. Drama series set in a community advice centre.

4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Aubrey (r). 4.20 On Safari. Studio jungle adventures with Christopher Biggins and guests Ruth Madoc and the Great Soprendo. 4.45 CBTV, News, views and ideas for young people. 6.15 Emmerdale Farm. Will Jackie go poaching with Tom Merrick?

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.20 Help! Community action news from Viv Taylor Gee.

6.30 Crookedas. Doug Brady feels the harshness of David Hunter's tongue.

6.55 Reporting London presented by Michael Barratt includes a profile of Sir Alfred Sherman and a review of the play, Breakneck, about Ruth Ellis, the last woman to be hanged in this country.

7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity game chaired by Michael Aspel (r).

8.00 The Sweeney. Flying squad adventures with the intrepid Roger and Carter who, this week, are determined to arrest a modern-day Bonnie and Clyde (r).

9.00 The Jewel in the Crown. The final episode and Guy Pearce is relieved to discover that Hari Kumar was not responsible for Merrick's murder (Oracle titles page 170), (see Choice).

10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 First Tuesday. Three films this month. Down and Out in Calke Abbey examines the fight of the owner against a multi-million-pound tax bill; Warship USA is 24 hours in the life of the biggest warship in the world, USN Nimitz; and Return to Windscleiff uncovers new evidence of childhood cancer near Windscleiff.

11.30 The Leveller. Man. Part six and Paul discovers a murdered archaeologist.

11.35 Night Thoughts from the Rev Jim Graham.



Thomas Baptista in Barrie Keats's King (BBC1, 9.25)

● And so the curtain falls tonight on *JEWEL IN THE CROWN* (ITV, 9.00pm). And on the British Raj, it is a bloody leave-taking all round, what with the unsavoury circumstances of Merrick's death, and the violence between Muslims and Hindus. The shadow of the rape in the Bibighar Gardens that hung heavily over the preceding 13 episodes is like a sword of Damocles across Merrick's bedroom mirror in the final episode, and the final setting of accounts is handled with that same disciplined style that has characterized the entire series. Whatever else I may forget about Granada Television's finally-wrought adaptation of Raj Quater, I shall have clear and admiring memories of Susan Wooldridge's doomed Daphne Manners, Geraldine James's eminently sensible Sarah, Wendy Morgan's unthighed Susan, Judy

Parfit's abusing Mildred, Peggy Ashcroft's abused Barbie, and Charles Dance's manly and sensitive Guy Penman.

● KING (BBC 1, 9.25pm). Barrie Keats's Play for Today, has too many violent lurches towards melodrama to make it wholly satisfactory, and a tighter rein might have been kept on some of the performances, but it has a powerful theme, no doubt about that, and its contribution to the continuing debate about the status of non-whites in Britain is a valuable one. I feel, at one time, that its borrowing from King Lear might get out of hand, but it abandons the analogy before it becomes tiresome, limiting its basic situation of the fiercely British old Jamaican, retiring from his train

driver's job (the king gives up the throne) and announcing that his two daughters will share the ownership of his house (Goneril and Regan are merged, while Cordelia survives intact in the shape of the good daughter who brings down paternal wrath upon herself). Thomas Baptiste plays the father. It is a huge performance, no matter how you define the word. When his heart breaks, the crack is clearly heard.

● Radio highlights: The Philharmonic, playing Mahler's first symphony (Radio 3, 8.25pm), and the Beaux Arts Trio at Snape Maltings, in a Haydn and Schumann recital (Radio 3, 10.15pm). WE DANCED UPON HIS STRINGS (Radio 4, 4.00pm). A long-overdue tribute to British theatre pioneer Geoffrey Whitworth, by his son Robin.

Peter Davall

(Acciò, violin); Mozart's L'ameri, gärd costante (Il re Pastore; Kiri Te Kanawa); and Solti's Symphony No 61. 9.00 News.

9.45 This Week's Composer: Spohr. Antony Pay (clarinet) with the London Sinfonietta plays the Clarinet Concerto No 1. Also, Nash Ensemble play the Nonet in F Op 31.

10.00 The Nuremberg (BBC Northern Singers in France; Sacred music works, recorded last year at the Proms) de Bourges Festival, Radio 3.

11.15 The London Philharmonic Orchestra, in a Haydn and Schumann recital (Radio 3, 10.15pm).

12.10 Midday Concert: part one, BBC Scottish SO. Haydn's Symphony No 100, with the William Swanson's MacKen, a BBC commission.

1.05 Midday Concert, part two, Beethoven's Symphony No 2.

1.45 Guitars: Encores; recital by Gerald Estaires. Works by S. Ponce, D. S. Smith (1978) and Simon (Six Renaissance Places).

2.20 Karl Goldmark's the Scherzo in A: Suite in E for violin and piano Op 11; Lockef (Queen of Sheba).

3.00 Spring Over Europe. Michael Jordon follows the northward migration of birds and insects. (1)

3.00 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.

3.30 In My Young Days. Recollection of the British Isles. Recollections of the 1930s, 60 years ago and more (The Community (last of six programmes), the man who looks back is Stephen Humphries).

4.00 Fiona Doble: the soprano, with Graham Johnson as his accompanist. Songs by Schubert.

4.30 Peter Hall: Art magazine. Items on tonight's agenda include Ann Jellicoe's and Fay Weldon's play The Western Women; and an interview with William Goldman about his new book, The Adventures in the Screen Trade.

5.00 News: Travel. Thirty-minute Theatre: 'Ella Baig's Account' by Alison Prince. Comedy about a heavily-appointed bank manager and his customer.

5.15 Old Country. Jacki Hargraves returns with another series about life in Hardy country.

5.30 Cautionary Tales. This sixth programme of the eight-part series examines parents' rights when regard to their children. Three sets of parents recount their experiences when they tried to take their children home again.

5.45 News: You and Yours.

6.00 News: Travel. Thirty-minute Theatre: 'Ella Baig's Account' by Alison Prince. Comedy about a heavily-appointed bank manager and his customer.

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